

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. $7 - 5 \square \mathbb{N}$ (\subset or $\not\subset$ or \notin or \in)

2. If we add 3 to the number x , we get
($3x$ or $3+x$ or $2x+3$ or $2x$)

3. $(93 + 7) - (7 + 93) = \dots\dots\dots$ (0 or 10 or 100 or $1\,000$)

4. The perimeter of an equilateral triangle whose side length L cm. = cm.
($L+3$ or $3L$ or $6+L$ or $6L$)

5. The circumference of a circle of radius 4 cm. = $\pi \times \dots\dots\dots$ cm.
(4 or 8 or 16 or 10)

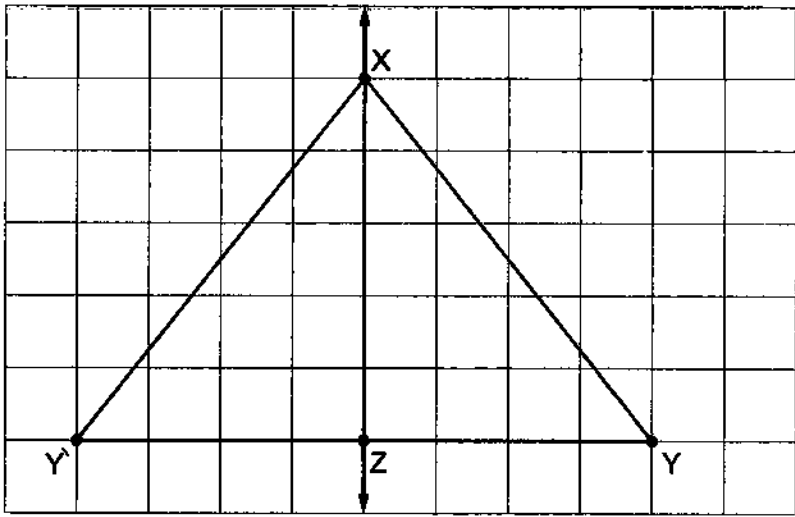
6. $(4 \times 31) \times 25 = (31 \times \dots\dots\dots) \times 25$ (2 or 4 or 3 or 5)

7. The area of a rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 12 cm. , 16 cm.
= cm^2 (69 or 96 or 56 or 192)

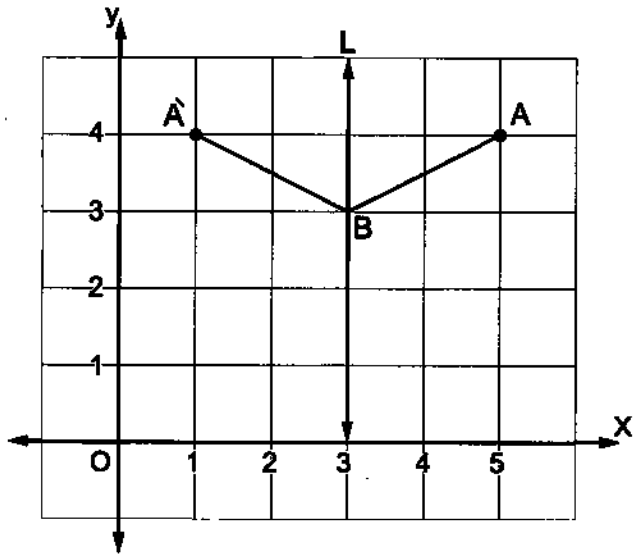
8. The area of a square of diagonal length 10 cm. = cm^2
(25 or 50 or 100 or 400)


In the opposite figure :

$\triangle XYZ$ is transformed to $\triangle X\hat{Y}Z$, then this transformation is called

9. 
(reflection or translation or rotation or otherwise)

10. The symbolic expression for the double of the number y is
($y+2$ or $2y$ or y or $y-2$)

11. A circle of diameter 28 cm. , its circumference = cm.
(22 or 44 or **88** or 56)
12. If $86 \times 15 = 86 \times X + 86 \times 10$, then $X =$
(10 or **5** or 15 or 20)
13. $(8 \div 4)$ \mathbb{N} (**\in** or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
14. The area of the square of diagonal length 8 cm. = cm^2
(16 or **32** or 64 or 96)
15. The area of the rhombus of diagonals lengths 6 cm. , 8 cm.
= cm^2 (12 or **24** or 48 or 96)
16. The area of a square whose perimeter 32 cm. = cm^2
(128 or 32 or **64** or 1 024)
17. On the coordinate plane in the opposite figure the image of the point A by reflection in L is

((5 , 4) or (3 , 3) or **(1 , 4)** or (4 , 1))
18. The solution of the equation : $x - 5 = 19$ is $x =$
(14 or **24** or 5)
19. If $7 \times 15 = 15 \times x$, then $x =$ (**7** or 15 or 9 or 5)
20. If we multiply the number (X) by 5 , then we shall get the number
($X + 5$ or **$5X$** or $X - 5$)
21. The area of the square which its diagonal length is 6 cm.
= cm^2 (12 or **18** or 81)

22. The circumference of a circle of radius 35 cm. is cm.
(110 or **220** or 202)
23. The square has axes of symmetry. (2 or **4** or 6 or 8)
24. We add 3 to twice a number x , then the expression =
($3x$ or $6x$ or $3+x$ or **$3+2x$**)
25. Circumference of the circle = (πr or **$2\pi r$** or π or $\pi+r$)
26. $72 + 12 = 12 + \dots$ (23 or **72** or 12 or 27)
27. The property used in $a \times (b \times c) = (a \times b) \times c$ is
(**associative** or commutative or distributive or something else)
28. The opposite geometric transformation is 
(rotation or **translation** or reflection or something else)
29. If the diameter in a circle is 7 cm. , then the circumference of the circle = cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (3.5 or 7 or **22** or 44)
30. If the diagonals length of a rhombus are 10 cm. , 12 cm. , then its area = cm^2 (120 or **60** or 24 or 32)
31. $(4 \times 31) \times 25 = 4 \times (A \times 31)$, then A =
(4 or 31 or **25** or 100)
32. If we added 3 to the number x , then we get
($3x$ or **$3+x$** or $2x+3$ or $2x$)
33. A square of side length 10 cm. , then its area = cm^2
(**100** or 50 or 25 or 5)
34. The circumference of the circle whose diameter length is 7 cm. = cm.
(14 or **22** or 21 or 44)
35. The number of axes of symmetry of a square =
(1 or 2 or 3 or **4**)
36. The solution of the equation $x - 5 = 9$ is $x = \dots$
(4 or **14** or 24 or 5)

37. $213 + 87 = 87 + 213$ (..... property)
(associative or **commutative** or additive identity or closure)
38. The parallelogram has axes of symmetry.
(2 or 3 or 4 or **0**)
39. The radius length of a circle whose circumference is 88 cm.
= cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (7 or **14** or 21 or 28)
40. x, y are two natural numbers their sum is 20 , then $y =$
($20 + x$ or **$20 - x$** or $x - 20$ or $\frac{x}{20}$)
41. The circumference of a circle of radius length 5 cm. $= \pi \times$ cm.
(4 or 6 or 8 or **10**)
42. If the area of a rhombus is 96 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonals is 12 cm. , then the length of other diagonal is cm.
(8 or 12 or **16** or 24)
43. The area of the square whose perimeter is 40 cm. is cm^2
(**100** or 16 or 50 or 20)
44. The number of axes of symmetry of the rhombus is
(4 or 3 or **2** or 1)
45. The multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N} is
(0 or **1** or 2 or 3)
46. If we subtract 3 from the number y , we get
($3y$ or **$y - 3$** or $3 + y$ or $3 - y$)
47. The second coordinate of the point (3 , 1) is
(3 or **1** or 4 or 2)
48. The circumference of a circle of radius length 6 cm. $= \pi \times$
(3 cm. or 6 cm. or **12 cm.** or 9 cm.)
49. If $y = 4x$, then $y =$ (where $x = 3$) (7 or **12** or 43 or 34)
50. $4 - 6 \square \mathbb{N}$ (\in or **\notin** or \subset or $\not\subset$)
51. If $x - 2 = 7$, then $x =$
(5 or 6 or **9** or 10)

52. The transformation $\longrightarrow \longleftarrow$ is
(reflection or rotation or translation or otherwise)
53. 13 , 18 , 23 , 28 , (in the same pattern)
(32 or 30 or 33 or 31)
54. $(18 + 23) + 10 = 18 + (23 + 10)$ (..... property)
(associative or commutative or closure or distributive)
55. The perimeter of a square whose side length is L cm. = cm.
($L + 4$ or $4L$ or $L \times L$ or $2L$)
56. The circumference of a circle of radius length 4 cm. = $\pi \times$ cm.
(4 or 8 or 18 or 10)
57. Circumference of the circle =
(πr or $2\pi r$ or $2r$ or $\pi + r$)
58. Add 3 to the number $x =$ (x or $x + 3$ or $3x$ or $\frac{x}{3}$)
59. The circumference of the circle of radius length 7 cm. = $\pi \times$ cm.
(7 or 14 or 21 or 22)
60. The isosceles triangle has line (s) of symmetry.
(0 or 1 or 2 or 4)
61. The multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N} is
(0 or 1 or 2 or 3)
62. $\frac{7}{2} \square \mathbb{N}$ (\in or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
63. $36 + 4 = 4 + 36$, this property is property.
(closure or commutative or associative or additive identity)
64. The symbolic expression for the double of a number x is
($x + 2$ or $2x$ or $2 + x$ or x)
65. $(20 \times 52) \times 4 =$ (..... $\times 20$) $\times 52$ (2 or 3 or 4 or 5)
66. A circle with diameter length 7 cm. , its circumference = cm.
(Consider $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (22 or 23 or 24 or 25)
67. The number of axes of symmetry of a parallelogram is
(0 or 1 or 2 or 3)

68. Two numbers x and y , their sum is 30, then $y = \dots\dots\dots$
 ($30 + x$ or **$30 - x$** or $x - 30$ or $\frac{x}{30}$)

69. The solution of the equation $3 + x = 11$ is $x = \dots\dots\dots$
 (33 or **8** or 14 or 113)

70. The radius length of a circle whose circumference is 44 cm. = $\dots\dots\dots$ cm.
 (**7** or 14 or 22 or 88)

71. If $3x = 6$, then $6x = \dots\dots\dots$
 (3 or 9 or **12** or 18)

72. The area of a square which its diagonal length is 12 cm. = $\dots\dots\dots$ cm²
 (144 or 24 or **72** or 48)

73. On the coordinate plane, the image of point Y by reflection in the straight line L is the point $\dots\dots\dots$

(X or Y or **Z** or E)

74. In the opposite figure :
 $\overline{A'B'}$ is the image of \overline{AB} by $\dots\dots\dots$

(translation or **reflection** or rotation or otherwise)

75.	$(753 + 972) + 247 = (\dots\dots\dots + 753) + 247$ (247 or 972 or 753 or 1 972)
76.	The next number in the pattern 30 , 45 , 60 is (70 or 95 or 75 or 85)
77.	If we add 5 to the double of the number Y , we get ($5 - Y$ or $5 + Y$ or $5 + 2Y$ or $5 - 2Y$)
78.	If $37 \times 15 = 37 \times Y + 37 \times 10$, then $Y =$ (10 or 5 or 15 or 25)
79.	The area of a rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 6 cm. and 4 cm. = cm^2 (12 or 21 or 6 or 16)
80.	The area of the square whose diagonal length is 10 cm. = cm^2 (50 or 100 or 60 or 70)
81.	The circumference of a circle of radius 8 cm. = $\pi \times$ cm. (4 or 8 or 16 or 2)
82.	The additive neutral element in \mathbb{N} the multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N} (\leq or $>$ or $=$ or \geq)
83.	The smallest prime number \times any prime number = number. (odd or even or prime or neither)
84.	The perimeter of a rectangle is $20\overset{\div 2}{\text{cm}}$. If its length is x cm. , then its width = cm. ($20 - x$ or $x - 20$ or $10 - x$ or $20 \div x$)
85.	The solution of the equation $x - 2 = 2$ in \mathbb{N} is $x =$ (0 or 4 or 8 or 16)
86.	The area of a rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 12 cm. , 16 cm. = cm^2 (56 or 69 or 96 or 192)
87.	Subtract 7 from $x =$ ($x - 7$ or $7 + x$ or $7x$ or $7 - x$)
88.	If $y \div 10 = 10$, then $y =$ (100 or 1 or 0 or 10)
89.	$(3 - 5) \square \mathbb{N}$ (\in or \notin or \nsubseteq or \subset)
90.	If the side length of equilateral triangle is L cm. , then the mathematical relation between its perimeter and its side is $P =$ ($L + 3$ or $4L$ or $L + 4$ or $3L$)

91. $7 \times 98 = 7 \times 100 - 7 \times \dots$ (98 or **2** or 100 or 7)
92. If $x - 3 = 5$, then $2x = \dots$ (16 or 8 or 4 or 6)
93. In the opposite figure :
The image of $\triangle ABC$ by reflection across \overleftrightarrow{BD} is
($\triangle ABD$ or $\triangle EBD$ or **$\triangle EBC$** or $\triangle ABE$)
-
94. The opposite transformation is
(**reflection** or rotation or translation or diameter)
-
95. The additive neutral element in \mathbb{N} is
(6 or **0** or 100 or 1)
96. If the longest chord in a circle is 7 cm. , then the circumference of the circle is cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (3.5 or **22** or 7 or 44)
97. In the figure below :
 XYZ transforms into $X'Y'Z'$, then this transformation is called
 (reflection or **translation** or rotation)
98. Twice a number x added to 2 , is written as
(**$2 + 2x$** or $2 - 2x$ or $2x - 2$ or $x - 2$)
99. If $4x = 20$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$, then $x = \dots$ (**5** or 4 or 3 or 2)
100. In the opposite figure :
 $\triangle XYZ$ is transformed to $\triangle X'Y'Z'$, then this transformation is called
(**reflection** or translation or rotation or none of previous)
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101. $7 \times (100 - \dots) = 7 \times 98$ (0 or 1 or **2**)

Fifth Prim. Final Revision April 2021

Choose the correct answer

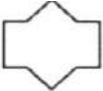

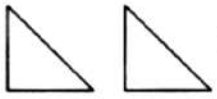
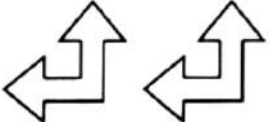
1	The additive neutral element in \mathbb{N} is	(a) zero (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
2	$4 + (2 + 5) = (4 + 2) + 5$ (..... property)	(a) associative (b) commutative (c) additive neutral (d) closure
3	$a + b = b + a$ (..... property)	(a) associative (b) commutative (c) additive neutral (d) closure
4	The multiplicative identity element is	(a) zero (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
5	$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$ is called property.	(a) associative (b) commutative (c) multiplicative identity (d) closure
6	$8 \times 54 =$	(a) $8 \times 5 + 8 \times 4$ (b) $8 \times 5 + 8 \times 40$ (c) $8 \times 50 + 8 \times 4$
7	$3 \times (2 + \dots) = 24$	(2 or 3 or 6 or 8)
8	An odd number \times an even number = number	(odd or even or prime)
9	The additive identity element in \mathbb{N} is	(0 or 1 or 2 or 3)
10	If $a \in \mathbb{N}$, $b \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c \in \mathbb{N}$, then $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$, that is called property.	(closure or associative or commutative or distributive)
11	$40 \times 98 = 40 \times 100 - 40 \times \dots$	(1 or 2 or 40 or 98)
12	$56 \times (100 - \dots) = 56 \times 95$	(95 or 90 or 5 or 50)
13	$27 \times 19 + 73 \times 19 = \dots \times 19$	(10 or 100 or 27 or 73)
14	$177 \times 13 - \dots \times 13 = 164 \times 13$	(13 or 341 or 177 or 164)
15	$\frac{0}{5} =$	(0 or 1 or 5 or is not defined)
16	$\frac{7}{0}$	(0 or 1 or 7 or is not defined)
17	$(8 + 6) \div 2 =$	(8 or 7 or 6 or 2)
18	$75 \div (5 \times 3) =$	(5 or 3 or 15 or 72)
19	$(12 \div 2) \times \dots = 12$	(2 or 4 or 6 or 12)
20	$\frac{14 - 14}{7} =$	(14 or 0 or 2 or is not defined)
21	$\frac{20 - 20}{16 - 4 \times 3} =$	(0 or 1 or 5 or is not defined)

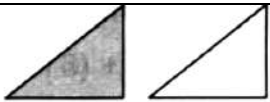
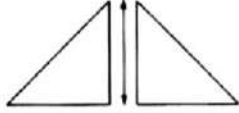
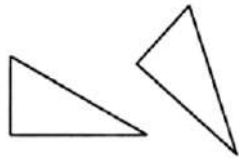
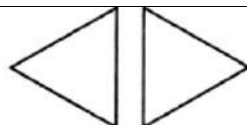

22	$\frac{7-3}{7-5} = \dots\dots\dots$	(0 or 2 or 3 or is not defined)
23	$a \times 1 = 1 \times a = a$ (a) associative (b) commutative (c) multiplicative identity (d) closure	(..... property)
24	If $9 \times 13 = 13 \times x$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 3 (b) 9 (c) 13 (d) 1	
25	99 added to the neutral element of multiplication = (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 10 (d) 100	
26	$(12 \times 4) \times \dots\dots\dots = 12 \times (4 \times 7)$ (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 12	
27	$\dots\dots\dots + 354 = 354$ (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 345 (d) 354	
28	$16 \times (54 + 71) = 16 \times 54 + 16 \times \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 16 (b) 54 (c) 71 (d) 125	
29	$2358 \times 17 = 2358 \times (7 + \dots\dots\dots)$ (a) 17 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 10	
30	If $834 = (x \times 100) + 34$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 800 (b) 80 (c) 8 (d) 18	
31	If $3 \times 98 = (x \times 8) + (x \times 90)$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 8 (b) 3 (c) 9 (d) 98	
32	If $75 = 5 + x \times 10$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) 700 (b) 70 (c) 7 (d) 5	
33	An odd number \times an even number = number (a) even (b) odd (c) prime (d) otherwise	
34	1, 4, 9, 16, (23 or 24 or 25)	
35	$(49 + 7) \dots\dots\dots \mathbb{N}$ (\subset or \in or $\not\subset$ or \notin)	
36	$(4 \times \dots\dots\dots) \times 78 = 7800$ (5 or 25 or 50 or 125)	
37	$(5 - 7) \dots\dots\dots \mathbb{N}$ (\subset or \in or $\not\subset$ or \notin)	
38	$8 \times \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots \times 8 = 1000$ (992 or 25 or 125 or 250)	
39	$\frac{24-6}{12-9} \dots\dots\dots \mathbb{N}$ (\subset or \in or $\not\subset$ or \notin)	
40	The sum of two natural numbers \mathbb{N} (\in or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)	
41	The additive neutral element in \mathbb{N} the multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N} . (a) < (b) = (c) > (d) otherwise	
42	$6 + 15 \div 3 \times 5 - 30 = \dots\dots\dots$ (5 or 25 or 1 or 10)	

43	If x is an odd number , then $x + 3$ is number. (odd or even or prime)
44	Twice the number x subtracted 3 from it = ($x - 3$ or $2x + 3$ or $2x - 3$ or $3 - 2x$)
45	If : $x(75 + 10) = 9 \times 85$, then $x =$ (5 or 85 or 9 or 8)
46	"Subtract 4 from twice the number y " the symbolic expression for this situation is ($y - 4$ or $2y - 4$ or $y + 4$ or $2y + 4$)
47	If x is an odd number , then $x + 2$ is number. (even or odd or prime or otherwise)
48	1 , 4 , 8 , 13 , in the same pattern. (a) 16 (b) 19 (c) 21 (d) 14
49	7 is subtracted from the number $x =$ ($7 - x$ or $2x - 7$ or $7x + 2$ or $14x$)
50	The next number in the pattern 1 , 3 , 9 , 27 , (30 or 33 or 36 or 81)
51	$(49 \div 8)$ \mathbb{N} (\in or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
52	x and y are two numbers where their sum is 20 , then $y =$ ($20 + x$ or $20 - x$ or $x - 20$ or $\frac{x}{20}$)
53	1 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 5 , 8 , (a) 16 (b) 12 (c) 13 (d) 21
54	If we subtract 5 from the number x , we get ($5x$ or $5 - x$ or $x - 5$ or $x + 5$)
55	Subtracting 3 from double of the number $x =$ ($x - 3$ or $2x - 3$ or $3x + 2$ or $5x$)
56	The difference between three times a number and two is ($3x + 2$ or $3x - 2$ or $2 \times 3x$ or $\frac{3x}{2}$)
57	If three times a number is added to 12 , then the expression that expresses this is ($x + 12$ or $x - 12$ or $3x + 12$ or $3x - 12$)
58	Twice the sum of a number and five is ($2x + 5$ or $2x - 5$ or $2(x + 5)$ or $2(x - 5)$)
59	Bassem is x years old now , how old will he be after 5 years ? ($5x$ or $5 + x$ or $x - 5$ or $x + 5$)
60	If $x + 5 = 11$, then : $x =$ (5 or 8 or 7 or 6)

61	If $16 - y = 3$, then : $y = \dots\dots\dots$	(19 or 6 or 13 or 12)
62	If $z \times 9 = 63$, then : $z = \dots\dots\dots$	(7 or 9 or 8 or 6)
63	If $k \div 8 = 7$, then : $k = \dots\dots\dots$	(15 or 1 or 56 or 8)
64	If $25 \div p = 5$, then : $p = \dots\dots\dots$	(20 or 5 or 30 or 1)
65	If $3x + 1 = 19$, then : $x = \dots\dots\dots$	(18 or 12 or 8 or 6)
66	If $2y - 4 = 6$, then : $y = \dots\dots\dots$	(6 or 5 or 2 or 1)
67	If $3x = 12$, then : $\frac{1}{2}x = \dots\dots\dots$	(9 or 6 or 4 or 2)
68	If $6y = 18$, then : $5y = \dots\dots\dots$	(3 or 5 or 15 or 30)
69	If $y \div 2 = 8$, then : $\frac{1}{4}y = \dots\dots\dots$	(2 or 4 or 6 or 8)
70	The difference between two numbers is 5 the smaller one is y , then the greater number is $\dots\dots\dots$	($5y$ or $5 - y$ or $y - 5$ or $y + 5$)
71	If $x + 8 = 15$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$	(23 or 7 or 6 or 5)
72	If $x - 3 = 5$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$	(8 or 2 or 6 or 7)
73	x and y are two numbers where their sum is 20 , then $y = \dots\dots\dots$	($20 + x$ or $20 - x$ or $x - 20$ or $\frac{x}{20}$)
74	If we multiply the number x by 7 , then we subtract from the result 3 we shall get $\dots\dots\dots$	($7x + 3$ or $3x + 7$ or $7x - 3$ or $x - 21$)
75	The sum of the two numbers is 15 , the smaller number is x , then the greater number is $\dots\dots\dots$	($x + 15$ or $15x$ or $15 - x$ or $x - 15$)
76	If the side length of a rhombus is x , its perimeter is P , then the mathematic relation between x and P is $P = \dots\dots\dots$	($4x$ or $x + 4$ or $x - 4$ or $4 - x$)
77	If the side length of an equilateral triangle is L and its perimeter P , then the mathematic relation between P and L is $P = \dots\dots\dots$	($L + 3$ or $\frac{1}{3}L$ or $3L$ or $L - 3$)
78	Double the number x subtracted 7 from it equals $\dots\dots\dots$	($x - 7$ or $2x - 7$ or $7x + 2$ or $14x$)
79	The area of a rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 6 cm. and 8 cm. is $\dots\dots\dots$ cm ²	(48 or 12 or 24 or 40)
80	If the longest chord in a circle is 7 cm. , then the circumference of the circle is $\dots\dots\dots$ cm. where $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$	(3.5 or 7 or 22 or 44)

81	The area of a square whose diagonal length 6 cm. is (18 cm ² or 36 cm ² or 12 cm ² or 6 cm ²)
82	The area of a rhombus whose diagonals 10 cm. and 20 cm. is cm ² (200 or 30 or 100 or 400)
83	A rhombus in which the lengths of its diagonals are 10 cm. and 12 cm. , its area = cm ² (120 or 60 or 24 or 32)
84	The square whose diagonal length is 8 cm. its area = cm ² (64 or 32 or 16 or 8)
85	A rhombus of area 30 cm ² , the length of one of its diagonals is 6 cm. , then the length of the other diagonal = cm. (4 or 6 or 8 or 10)
86	The diameter length of circle whose circumference = 88 equals cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (28 or 14 or 7 or 21)
87	The circumference of a circle = ($2\pi r$ or πr or $4\pi r$ or $2\pi d$)
88	The circumference of the circle with diameter of length 7 cm. equals cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (22 or 44 or 66 or 88)
89	The diameter length of the circle whose radius length 4 cm. equals cm. (2 or 4 or 6 or 8)
90	If the circumference of a circle is 44 cm. , then its diameter length is cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (28 or 14 or 7 or 9)
91	The circumference of a circle + r = (π or 2π or $\frac{\pi}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$)
92	Twice the circumference of a circle with radius r cm. long = (πr or $2\pi r$ or $3\pi r$ or $4\pi r$)
93	$\pi = \dots\dots\dots$ ($\frac{\text{circumference}}{r}$ or $\frac{\text{circumference}}{2r}$ or $\frac{2 \text{ circumference}}{r}$ or $\frac{\text{circumference}}{3r}$)
94	If half the circumference of a circle is 25.12 cm. , then the length of its radius = cm. ($\pi = 3.14$) (2 or 4 or 8 or 16)
95	If the radius length of a circle is 20 cm. , then its circumference = cm. (10π or 20π or 40π or 80π)

96	The area of the rhombus whose diagonals are of lengths 12 cm. and 16 cm. = cm ² (56 or 28 or 96 or 192)
97	The square whose diagonal length = 8 cm. , its area cm ² (64 or 32 or 16 or 8)
98	The area of a rhombus is 30 cm ² and the length of one of its diagonals 6 cm. , then the length of the other diagonal is cm. (4 or 6 or 8 or 10)
99	The perimeter of the square whose area is 25 cm ² equals cm. (100 or 50 or 20 or 25)
100	The circle whose the length of the greatest chords is 7 cm. , its perimeter = cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (3.5 or 7 or 22 or 44)
101	The radius of the circle whose perimeter is 88 cm. equals cm. (7 or 14 or 28 or 56)
102	The perimeter of a rhombus is 20 cm. and its height is 6 cm. , then its area = cm ² (30 or 120 or 24 or 26)
103	The scalene triangle has axes of symmetry. (2 or 0 or 1)
104	The parallelogram has axes of symmetry. (4 or 2 or 0)
105	Which of these figures has the greater number of axes of symmetry ?..... (square or equilateral triangle or rectangle)
106	The regular pentagon has axes of symmetry. (0 or 1 or 5)
107	This figure  has axes of symmetry. (4 or 1 or 2)
108	This figure  has axes of symmetry. (1 or 0 or 2)
109	The number of axes of symmetry of the rhombus equals (zero or 1 or 2 or 4)
110	The opposite figure :  represents (reflection or translation or rotation)
111	The number of axes of symmetry of the square is axes. (2 or 3 or 4 or 5)
111	The opposite geometric transformation is  (reflection or translation or rotation)

112	The number of axes of symmetry of the rectangle = (zero or 4 or 2 or 6)
123	If $(x, 5) = (3, y)$, then $x =$ (5 or 3 or 8 or 2)
114	The opposite geometric transformation is (reflection. or translation. or rotation.) 
115	the midpoint of \overline{AB} if A (0 , 4) and B (8 , 4) (a) (8 , 8) (b) (4 , 4) (c) (4 , 8) (d) (8 , 4)
116	The number of symmetry axes of an equilateral triangle = (0 or 1 or 2 or 3)
117	The opposite transformation represents (flip or turn or slide) 
118	The parallelogram has lines of symmetry. (0 or 1 or 2 or 3)
119	If : A (0 , 4) and B (4 , 4), then the coordinates of the midpoint of \overline{AB} is (a) (4 , 8) (b) (4 , 4) (c) (4 , 2) (d) (2 , 4)
120	If A (2 , 3) and B (2 , 7), then C (..... ,) is the midpoint of \overline{AB} (a) (4 , 10) (b) (2 , 5) (c) (5 , 2) (d) (10 , 4)
121	The type of the opposite transformation is a (translation or reflection or rotation) 
122	The number of axes of symmetry of the rectangle = (0 or 1 or 2 or 4)
123	The opposite geometric transformation is (translation or reflection or rotation) 
124	The number of axes of symmetry of the isosceles triangle = (zero or 1 or 2 or 3)
125	The opposite geometric transformation is (flip or slide or turn) 
126	The number of axes of symmetry of trapezium = (0 or 1 or 2 or 4)

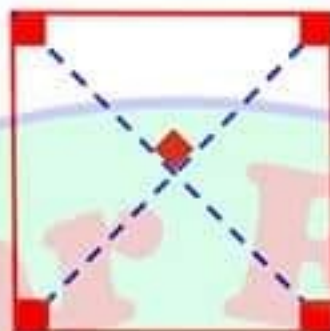
Remember that



• The area of the Square = side length \times itself

• The area of the Square = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ diagonal length \times itself

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times d \times d$$



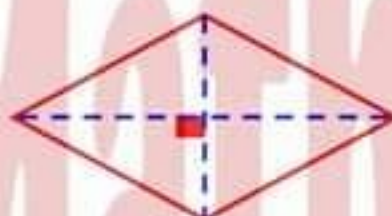
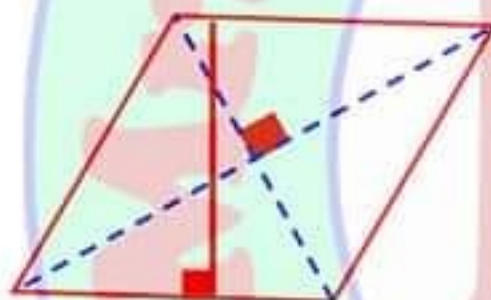
$$d \times d = 2 \times A$$

$$P = S.L \times 4$$

$$S.L = P \div 4$$

• The area of the Rhombus = side length \times height

• The area of the Rhombus = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ diagonal length \times diagonal length



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$$

$$A = \ell \times h$$

$$h = A \div \ell$$

$$d_1 = \frac{2 \times A}{d_2}$$

$$\ell = A \div h$$

$$P = \ell \times 4$$

• The circumference of the circle = diameter length $\times \pi$

• The circumference of the circle = $2 \times$ radius length $\times \pi$

$$C = d \times \pi$$

$$C = 2 \times r \times \pi$$

$$\pi = \frac{22}{7} = 3.14$$

$$d = C \div \pi$$

$$r = C \div 2 \pi$$

$$2 \pi = \frac{44}{7} = 6.28$$



✿ The perimeter of the square = side length \times 4

$$P = S.L \times 4 = 4L$$

✿ The perimeter of the rhombus = side length \times 4

$$P = l \times 4 = 4l$$

✿ The perimeter of equilateral triangle = side length \times 3

$$P = l \times 3 = 3l$$

✿ The perimeter of the rectangle = (length + width) \times 2

$$P = (L + W) \times 2 = 2L + 2W$$

$$\frac{1}{2} P = L + W$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} P - W$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} P - L$$

✿ The perimeter of parallelogram = (the sum of two adjacent sides) \times 2

$$P = (x + y) \times 2 = 2x + 2y$$

✿ The area of the rectangle = (length \times width)

$$A = L \times W$$

$$L = A \div W$$

$$W = A \div L$$

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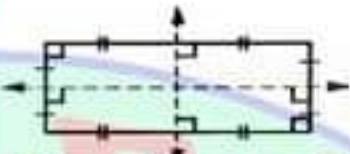

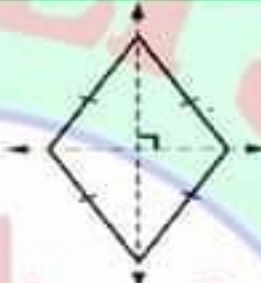

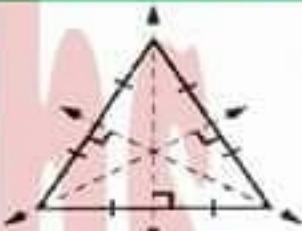
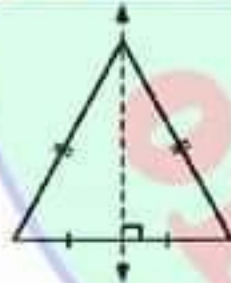
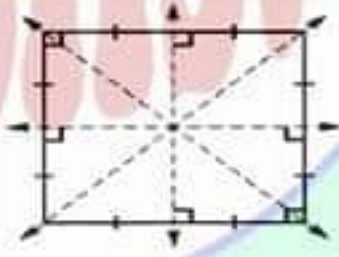
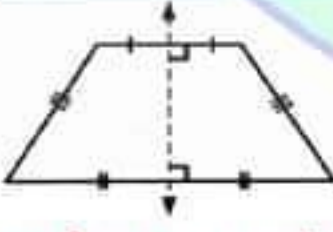
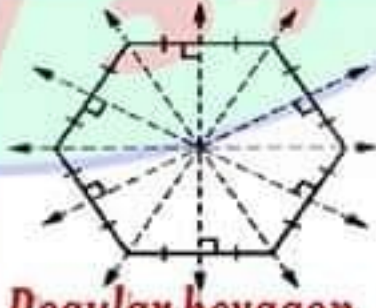
With my best wishes

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Lines Of Symmetry For Some Geometrical Figures

The figure	Number of lines of symmetry	The figure	Number of lines of symmetry
 Parallelogram	0	 Rectangle	2
 Scalene triangle	0	 Rhombus	2
 Trapezium	0	 Equilateral triangle	3
 Isosceles triangle	1	 Square	4
 Isosceles trapezium	1	 Regular hexagon	6

The circle has very large number of lines of symmetry



Choose the correct answer

- (1) The product of two natural number is number.
(a prime or an even or a natural or an odd)
- (2) N is not closed under operation.
(addition or multiplication or division)
- (3) $(49 \div 7)$ N (\in or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
- (4) $(4 \times \dots) \times 78 = 7800$ (25 or 5 or 50 or 125)
- (5) $8 \times \dots = \dots \times 8 = 1000$ (25 or 125 or 250 or 992)
- (6) The product of two natural numbers N. (\in or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
- (7) If $(a \div b)$ is not defined , then $b = \dots$ (1 or 0 or 2 or 3)
- (8) If $7 \times 15 = 15 \times x$, then $x = \dots$ (15 or 105 or 7 or 22)
- (9) If $945 = (x \times 100) + 45$, then $x = \dots$ (45 or 100 or 945 or 9)
- (10) If $4 \times 35 = (y \times 5) + (y \times 30)$, then $y = \dots$ (35 or 4 or 5 or 30)
- (11) If $86 \times 15 = 86 \times x + 86 \times 10$, then $x = \dots$ (86 or 5 or 15 or 10)
- (12) 1 , 4 , 9 , 16 , in the same pattern. (22 or 23 or 24 or 25)
- (13) $35 \times 20 = 20 \times 35$ (..... property)
(commutative or associative or distributive)
- (14) $(10 \times 15) \times 20 = 10 \times (15 \times 20)$ (..... property)
(commutative or associative or distributive)
- (15) $\frac{0}{7}$ N. (\in or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
- (16) $\frac{7}{0}$ N. (\in or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
- (17) If $x + 8 = 15$, $x \in N$, then $x = \dots$ (23 or 7 or 6 or 5)

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- (18) If $X - 3 = 5$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$ (8 or 2 or 6 or 7)
- (19) Double the number X subtracted 7 from it equals $\dots\dots\dots$
($X - 7$ or $2X - 7$ or $7X + 2$ or $14X$)
- (20) The difference between two numbers is 5, and the smaller number is X , then the greater number is $\dots\dots\dots$ ($5X$ or $5 - X$ or $X - 5$ or $X + 5$)
- (21) The sum of two numbers is 15, the smaller number is Y , then the greater number is $\dots\dots\dots$ ($Y + 15$ or $15Y$ or $15 - Y$ or $Y + 15$)
- (22) The side length of the rhombus is X , then its perimeter = $\dots\dots\dots$
($X + 4$ or $4X$ or $X - 4$ or $4 - X$)
- (23) If $X + 3 = 5$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$ (1 or 2 or 3 or 4)
- (24) If $X + 7 = 19$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$ (26 or 12 or 11 or 13)
- (25) Add 6 to the number X , the symbolic expression is $\dots\dots\dots$
($X + 6$ or $6X$ or $X - 6$ or $6 - X$)
- (26) If we subtract 3 from the number Y , then we will get $\dots\dots\dots$
($Y + 3$ or $3Y$ or $Y - 3$ or $3 - Y$)
- (27) If we divide the number K by 3, then we will get $\dots\dots\dots$
($K + 3$ or $3K$ or $K \div 3$ or $3 \div K$)
- (28) If we multiply 5 by the number Z , then we will get $\dots\dots\dots$
($Z + 3$ or $3Z$ or $Z \div 3$ or $3 \div Z$)
- (29) The perimeter of the square whose side length is $L = \dots\dots\dots$
($L + 4$ or $4L$ or $L - 4$ or $4 - L$)
- (30) The perimeter of the rectangle is 20 cm. If its length is X , then its width = $\dots\dots\dots$ cm ($20 - X$ or $10 - X$ or $X - 20$ or $X - 10$)
- (31) The lengths of two adjacent sides of parallelogram are X and Y , then its perimeter = $\dots\dots\dots$ ($X + Y$ or $2X + 2Y$ or $Y - X$ or $X - Y$)
- (32) The perimeter of equilateral triangle whose side length is $L = \dots\dots\dots$
($L + 3$ or $3L$ or $L - 3$ or $3 - L$)

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- (33) The area of rectangle with length 100 cm and width d cm is cm^2
(100 d or 50 d or $200 + d$ or $100 \div d$)
- (34) The perimeter of the rhombus whose side length is X =
($X + 4$ or $4X$ or $X - 4$ or $4 - X$)
- (35) The width of a rectangle is X cm , its length is longer than twice its width by 3 cm , then the length of the rectangle = cm.
($X + 3$ or $2X + 3$ or $X - 3$ or $2X - 3$)
- (36) The area of rectangle with length X cm and width 5 cm is cm^2
(10 X or 5 X or $5 + X$ or $5 \div X$)
- (37) The perimeter of the rectangle is 16 cm. and its width is X , then its length = cm.
($8 - X$ or $16 - X$ or $X - 16$ or $X - 8$)
- (38) Suzan saved L.E X and her father gave her L.E 10, she will have L.E
($X + 10$ or $10X$ or $X - 10$ or $10 - X$)
- (39) Subtracting 3 from double the number X =
($3 - X$ or $3 - 2X$ or $X - 3$ or $2X - 3$)
- (40) Divide the number X by 3 and add 3 to the quotient =
($X + 3$ or $3X + 3$ or $3X - 3$ or $\frac{X}{3} + 3$)
- (41) If we add 3 to twice the number X , then we will get
($X + 3$ or $2X + 3$ or $X - 3$ or $2X - 3$)
- (42) If we add 5 to three times the number X , then we will get
($X + 5$ or $3X + 5$ or $3X - 5$ or $2X + 5$)
- (43) Subtracting 7 from one third of a number K =
($K + 3$ or $3K + 3$ or $3K - 3$ or $\frac{K}{3} - 3$)
- (44) The difference between two numbers is 5 , and the greater number is Y , then the smaller number is
($Y + 5$ or $2Y + 5$ or $Y - 5$ or $5 - Y$)
- (45) The difference between two numbers is 7 , and the smaller number is Y , then the greater number is ($Y + 7$ or $2Y + 7$ or $Y - 7$ or $7 - Y$)

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- (46) The sum of two numbers X and Y is 20 , then $Y = \dots\dots\dots$
 ($X + 20$ or $2X + 20$ or $X - 20$ or $20 - X$)
- (47) If X and Y are two numbers , the greater number is 3 more than the other
 . If the smaller number is X , then $Y = \dots\dots\dots$
 ($X + 3$ or $2X + 3$ or $X - 3$ or $3 - X$)
- (48) The product of two numbers = 42 , one of them is X , then the other =
 ($X + 42$ or $X - 42$ or $X \div 42$ or $42 \div X$)
- (49) A rectangle its length is more than its width by 4 cm. If the length of the
 rectangle is X cm , then its width =cm.
 ($X + 4$ or $X - 4$ or $X \div 4$ or $4 \div X$)
- (50) If Omar has L.E 15 and what Ali is less than what Omar has by X pounds ,
 then Ali has pounds. ($X + 15$ or $X - 15$ or $X \div 15$ or $15 - X$)
- (51) The sum of two numbers is 35 , one of them is X , then the other =
 ($X + 35$ or $X - 35$ or $X \div 35$ or $35 - X$)
- (52) If $19 - X = 16$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$ (19 or 16 or 3 or 35)
- (53) If $4 + X = 18$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$ (18 or 14 or 22 or 4)
- (54) If $(X + 2) \times 15 = 8 \times 15$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$ (15 or 7 or 8 or 6)
- (55) If $3X + 7 = 19$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$ (12 or 7 or 4 or 19)
- (56) If $37 \times 15 = (7 + X) \times 15$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$ (15 or 37 or 30 or 10)
- (57) If $15 \times 34 = (5 + 10) \times X$, then $X = \dots\dots\dots$ (15 or 34 or 30 or 10)
- (58) The area of the square = side length x length
 (diagonal or side or diameter or radius)

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- (59) The area of the square = $\frac{1}{2}$ x diagonal length x length
(diagonal or side or diameter or radius)
- (60) The area of the rhombus = $\frac{1}{2}$ x diagonal length x length
(other diagonal or side or diameter or radius)
- (61) The area of the rhombus = side length x
(diagonal or itself or diameter or height)
- (62) The circumference of the circle = π x
(diagonal or side or diameter or radius)
- (63) The circumference of the circle = $2 \times \pi$ x
(diagonal or side or diameter or radius)
- (64) The area of the square whose diagonal length is 10 cm is cm^2
(100 or 50 or 25 or 10)
- (65) The area of the square whose side length is 10 cm is cm^2
(100 or 50 or 25 or 10)
- (66) The area of the square whose perimeter is 20 cm is cm^2
(400 or 50 or 25 or 16)
- (67) The area of the square whose diagonal length is 12 cm is cm^2
(144 or 36 or 72 or 48)
- (68) The square whose perimeter is 16 cm , its area = cm^2
(256 or 128 or 160 or 16)
- (69) The area of the square is 18 cm^2 , then its diagonal length = cm
(72 or 36 or 4.5 or 6)
- (70) The area of the square is 24.5 cm^2 , then its diagonal length = cm
(49 or 7 or 12.25 or 14)
- (71) The area of the square is 32 cm^2 , then its diagonal length = cm
(64 or 8 or 16 or 12)

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- (72) The area of the square is 72 cm^2 , then its diagonal length = cm
(144 or 36 or 16 or 12)
- (73) The area of the rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 12 cm and 16 cm
= cm^2 (56 or 28 or 96 or 192)
- (74) If the lengths of the diagonals of a rhombus are 20 cm and 10 cm, then its
area = cm^2 (200 or 100 or 150 or 60)
- (75) A rhombus of side length 12 cm and its height is 4 cm, then its area
= cm^2 (12 or 24 or 48 or 32)
- (76) If the area of a rhombus is 16 cm^2 and the length of one diagonal is 4 cm,
then the length of the other diagonal is cm (4 or 8 or 12 or 16)
- (77) The square whose diagonal length is 8 cm, then its area is cm^2
(64 or 32 or 16 or 8)
- (78) The area of a rhombus is 30 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonal is
6 cm, then the length of the other diagonal is cm
(4 or 6 or 8 or 10)
- (79) The perimeter of the square whose area is 25 cm^2 = cm
(100 or 50 or 20 or 25)
- (80) The perimeter of the rhombus is 20 cm and its height is 6 cm, then its
area is cm^2 (30 or 120 or 24 or 26)
- (81) The perimeter of a rectangle is 16 cm and its width is 3 cm, then its area
is cm^2 (15 or 39 or 48 or 24)
- (82) The area of the largest rectangle whose perimeter is 24 cm is cm^2
(32 or 36 or 72 or 144)
- (83) The diagonal length of the square is 6 cm, then its area = cm^2
(24 or 36 or 18 or 6)
- (84) The side length of the square is 1.6 dm, then its area = cm^2
(2.56 or 1.28 or 128 or 256)

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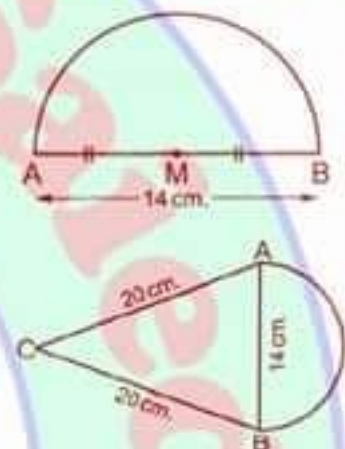


- (85) If the perimeter of a square is 24 cm , then its area = cm²
(96 or 36 or 72 or 144)
- (86) The area of the square is 49 cm², then its perimeter = cm
(156 or 36 or 7 or 28)
- (87) The area of the square is 50 cm², then its diagonal length = cm
(25 or 20 or 100 or 10)
- (88) A rhombus with diagonal lengths 7 cm and 9 cm. if its height is 5 cm , then its side length = cm
(63 or 35 or 31.5 or 6.3)
- (89) The circumference of the circle whose diameter length is 7 cm = cm
($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (11 or 22 or 44 or 88)
- (90) The circumference of the circle whose radius length is 7 cm = cm
($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (11 or 22 or 44 or 88)
- (91) The circumference of the circle whose diameter length is 10 cm = cm
($\pi = 3.14$) (31.4 or 15.7 or 62.8 or 11)
- (92) The circumference of the circle whose radius length is 10 cm = cm
($\pi = 3.14$) (31.4 or 15.7 or 62.8 or 11)
- (93) The circumference of the circle whose radius length is 5 cm = cm
($\pi = 3.14$) (31.4 or 15.7 or 62.8 or 11)
- (94) If the longest chord of the circle is 14 cm, then its circumference = cm
($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (11 or 22 or 44 or 88)
- (95) The diameter length of a circle whose circumference is 88 cm = cm
($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (7 or 14 or 21 or 28)
- (96) The diameter length of a circle whose circumference is 31.4 =cm
($\pi = 3.14$) (10 or 5 or 11 or 15)
- (97) The radius length of a circle whose circumference is 44 cm = cm
($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (7 or 14 or 21 or 28)

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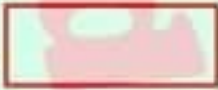




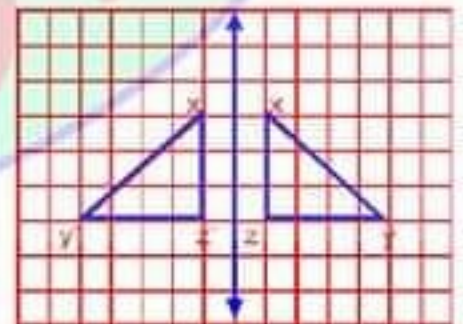
- (98) The diameter length of a circle whose circumference is 22 cm = cm
 ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (7 or 14 or 21 or 28)
- (99) The circumference of a circle of radius 4 cm = $\pi \times$ cm
 (4 or 8 or 16 or 10)
- (100) A circle of diameter 28 cm , its circumference = cm
 ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (22 or 44 or 88 or 56)
- (101) The area of a square whose perimeter 32 cm = cm²
 (32 or 64 or 128 or 1024)
- (102) The perimeter of the opposite figure =cm
 ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (22 or 44 or 88 or 36)
- (103) The perimeter of the opposite figure =cm
 ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (40 or 54 or 62 or 26)
- (104) The number of lines of symmetry of the rectangle is.....
 (0 or 4 or 2 or 3)
- (105) The number of lines of symmetry of the square is
 (0 or 2 or 3 or 4)
- (106) The number of lines of symmetry of the rhombus is
 (0 or 2 or 3 or 4)
- (107) The number of lines of symmetry of the trapezium is
 (0 or 2 or 3 or 4)
- (108) The number of lines of symmetry of the parallelogram is
 (0 or 2 or 3 or 4)
- (109) The number of lines of symmetry of the equilateral triangle is
 (0 or 1 or 2 or 3)
- (110) The number of lines of symmetry of the isosceles triangle is
 (0 or 1 or 2 or 3)



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- (111) The number of lines of symmetry of the scalene triangle is
(0 or 1 or 2 or 3)
- (112) The number of lines of symmetry of the isosceles trapezium is
(0 or 1 or 2 or 3)
- (113) In a rectangle , the diagonal divides it into triangles.
(congruent or different or isosceles or equilateral)
- (114) The number of lines of symmetry of the rectangle is.....
(0 or 4 or 2 or 3)
- (115) The number of lines of symmetry of the square is
(0 or 2 or 3 or 4)
- (116) The diagonal of parallelogram , divides it into triangles.
(congruent or different or isosceles or equilateral)
- (117) Number of lines of symmetry of  = (1 or 2 or 3 or 4)
- (118) Number of lines of symmetry of the opposite figure = 
(1 or 2 or 3 or 4)
- (119) Number of lines of symmetry of the opposite figure = 
(1 or 2 or 5 or 6)
- (120) Number of lines of symmetry of the opposite figure = 
(0 or 1 or 2 or 3)
- (121) In the opposite figure : $\triangle xyz$ transforms in to $\triangle x'y'z'$ then this transformation is called

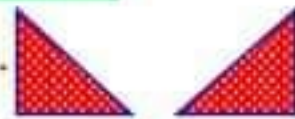


(Reflection or Translation or Rotation or Otherwise)

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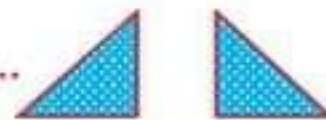


(122) In the opposite geometric transformation is called



(Reflection or Translation or Rotation or Otherwise)

(123) In the opposite geometric transformation is called



(Reflection or Translation or Rotation or Otherwise)

(124) In the opposite geometric transformation is called



(Reflection or Translation or Rotation or Otherwise)

(125) In the opposite geometric transformation is called



(Reflection or Translation or Rotation or Otherwise)

(126) In the opposite geometric transformation is called



(Reflection or Translation or Rotation or Otherwise)

(127) In the opposite geometric transformation is called



(Reflection or Translation or Rotation or Otherwise)

(128) In the opposite geometric transformation is called



(Reflection or Translation or Rotation or Otherwise)

(129) In the opposite geometric transformation is called



(Reflection or Translation or Rotation or Otherwise)

(130) In the opposite geometric transformation is called



(Reflection or Translation or Rotation or Otherwise)

With my best wishes

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April Revision

Choose the correct answer:

1) Square its side length 7 cm then its area =

a. 28 cm

b. 49cm

c. 49cm^2

2) Square its perimeter 36 cm then its area =.....

a. 81 cm^2

b. 9 cm

c. 9cm^2

3) Square its diagonal 8 cm then its area =

a. 64 cm^2

b. 32cm^2

c. 16 cm^2

4) Square its area 18cm^2 then its diagonal =

a. 9cm

b. 6 cm

c. 3 cm

5) $37 \times 1 = 37$ (.....properties)

a. commutative

b. associative

c. multiplicative identity

6) $(8 \times 5) \times 3 = 8 \times (5 \times 3)$ (.....properties)

a. commutative

b. associative

c. multiplicative identity

7) $42 \times 13 + 42 \times 63$ (.....properties)

a. commutative

b. associative

c. distributive

8) $65 \times 15 = 65 \times Y + 65 \times 10$ then $Y = \dots\dots$

a. 10

b. 5

c. 65

9) The number of axis of symmetry of square is

a. 2

b. 4

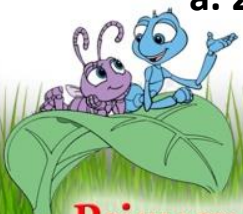
c. 0

10) The number of axis of symmetry of rhombus is

a. 2

b. 4

c. 0



April Revision

11) $753 \times \dots = 753$

a. 1

b. 0

c. 2

12) Two diagonals of square are

a. parallel

b. equal

c. unequal

13) In square each two opposite side equal and

a. perpendicular

b. parallel

c. unequal

14) Rhombus its side length 5 cm and its high 6 cm find its area =cm²

a. 15

b. 30

c. 11

15) Rhombus its area 56 cm² and its high 8 cm then its side lengthcm

a. 224

b. 448

c. 7

16) Rhombus its area 35 cm² and its side length 5 cm then its highcm

a. 87.5

b. 175

c. 7

17) Rhombus its diagonals 6 cm and 8 cm find its areacm²

a. 24

b. 48

c. 14

18) Rhombus its area 25 cm² and its diagonal 5 cm find other diagonalcm

a. 5

b. 10

c. 125



April Rivision

19) Rhombus its area 27cm^2 and its diagonal 6 cm find other diagonalcm

- a. 9 b. 4.5 c. 81

20) The perimeter of rhombus is 36 cm and its high 8 cm find its area cm^2

- a. 9 b. 72 c. 144

21) Two diagonals of square are

- a. equal b. perpendicular c. All Previous

22) All sides of square arein length

- a. equal b. parallel c. perpendicular

23) All sides of rhombus arein length

- a. equal b. parallel c. perpendicular

24) Multiplicative identity is

- a. 0 b. 1 c. 2

25) The perimeter of rhombus is 28cm^2 and its high 9 cm find the area of rhombus cm^2

- a. `126 b. 63 c. 3.1

26) Rhombus its area 96cm^2 and its diagonal 8 cm find other diagonalcm

- a. 9 b. 12 c. 24

27) Two diagonals are equal and perpendicular in

- a. square b. rhombus c. parallelogram



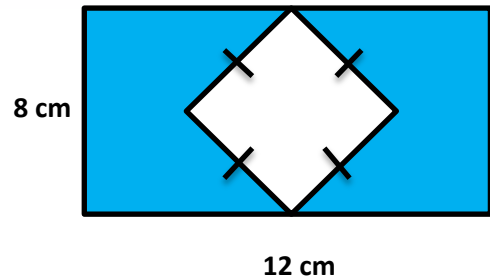
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28) Find area of shaded part

a. 96 cm^2

b. 32 cm^2

c. 64 cm^2

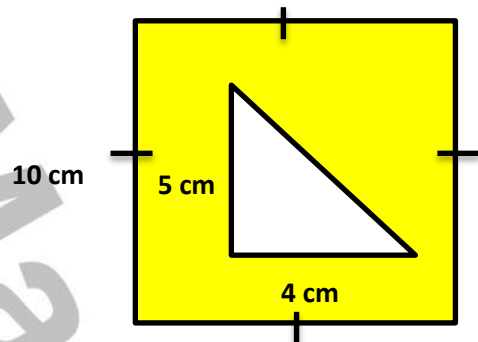


29) Find area of shaded part

a. 90 cm^2

b. 100 cm^2

c. 186 cm^2

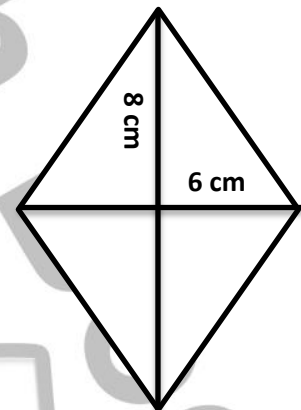


30) Find area of rhombus

a. 24 cm^2

b. 48 cm^2

c. 96 cm^2



31) Find circumference of the circle whose diameter 7 cm

($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

a. 22 cm

b. 14 cm

c. 7 cm

32) Find circumference of the circle whose radius 5.4 cm

($\pi = 3.14$)

a. 33.912 cm

b. 16.956 cm

c. 8.478 cm

33) Number axis of symmetry of circle is

a. 1

b. 2

c. infinite



April Revision

34) Number axis of symmetry of semicircle is

- a. 1 b. 2 c. infinite

35) If circumference of circle is 154 cm find its diameter

$$(\pi = \frac{22}{7})$$

- a. 484 cm b. 49 cm c. 24.5 cm

36) If circumference of circle is 88 cm find its radius ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

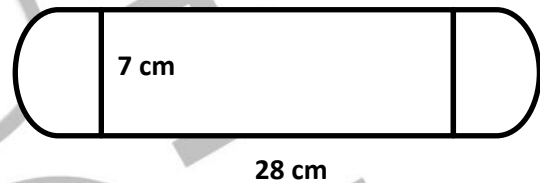
- a. 14 cm b. 28 cm c. 7 cm

37) Find perimeter of opposite figure ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

a . 34 cm

b. 78 cm

c. 67 cm

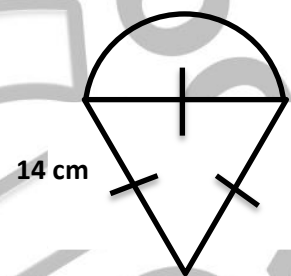


38) Find perimeter of opposite figure ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

a . 72 cm

b. 50 cm

c. 42 cm

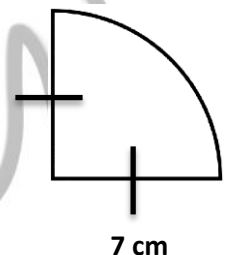


39) Find perimeter of opposite figure ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

a.14 cm

b. 25 cm

c. 58 cm



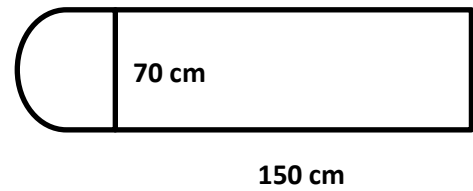
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40) Find perimeter of opposite figure ($\pi = 3.14$)

a. 479.9 cm

b. 519.8 cm

c. 589.8 cm



41) Add 6 to the number x . the symbolic expression is

a. $6x$

b. $6 + x$

c. $6 - x$

42) subtract 3 from the number y . the symbolic expression is

a. $3 - y$

b. $y - 3$

c. $3 + y$

43) Add 5 to third of the number x

a. $5 + 3x$

b. $5 + \frac{1}{3}x$

c. $5 + x$

44) Ali has LE x and his father gave him LE 8 how much will Ali have?

a. $8x$

b. $8 + x$

c. $8 - x$

45) Subtract 3 from double $x = \dots\dots\dots$

a. $2x - 3$

b. $3 - 2x$

c. $3 + 2x$

46) The perimeter of square whose side length $L = \dots\dots\dots$

a. $4 + L$

b. $4 - L$

c. $4L$

47)) The perimeter of rhombus whose side length $L = \dots\dots\dots$

a. $4 + L$

b. $4 - L$

c. $4L$

48) The sum of two numbers is 10 and one of them is x then the other =

a. $10 + x$

b. $10 - x$

c. $x + 10$



April Rivision

49) The perimeter of rectangle is 20 cm If the length is x cm then the width =

a. $20 - x$

b. $10 + x$

c. $10 - x$

50) The length of two adjacent side of parallelogram are x and y then the perimeter =

a. $2(x + y)$

b. $x + y$

c. $x - y$

51) The difference of two numbers is 7 and the smaller number is y then the greatest number is =

a. $7 - y$

b. $7 + y$

c. $y - 7$

52) The difference of two numbers is 9 and the greater number is x then the smaller number is =

a. $9 - x$

b. $x - 9$

c. $x + 9$

53) Twice the sum of number x and 4 =

a. $x + 4$

b. $2(x + 4)$

c. $2x + 4$

54) The sum of what Manal and Maha have is 10 LE If Manal has x then Maha has =

a. $10 - x$

b. $10 + x$

c. $x - 10$

55) The side length of an equilateral triangle is L and its perimeter is : P =

a. $L + 3$

b. $\frac{1}{3}L$

c. $3L$

56) The sum of two numbers x and y is 30 then y =

a. $30 - x$

b. $30 + x$

c. $x - 30$



April Revision

57) X and Y are two numbers .The greater number is 3 more than the other .if the smaller number is Y then X =

a. $y - 3$

b. $y + 3$

c. $3y$

58) The mathematical relation between x and y .if the number x is 9 more than the double of y

a. $x = 9 + y$

b. $x = 9 - y$

c. $x = 9 + 2y$

59) The product of two numbers is x and y is 24 then y =

a. $\frac{24}{x}$

b. $24x$

c. $x - 24$

60) The number of axis of symmetry of equilateral triangle is

a. 2

b. 1

c. 3

61) The number of axis of symmetry of isosceles triangle is

a. 0

b. 1

c. 3

62) The number of axis of symmetry of scalene triangle is

a. 0

b. 1

c. 3

63) The number of axis of symmetry of trapezium is

a. 3

b. 1

c. 0

64) The number of axis of symmetry of isosceles trapezium is

a. 2

b. 1

c. 3

65) The number of axis of symmetry of parallelogram is

a. 2

b. 0

c. 3



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66) The number of axis of symmetry of rectangle is

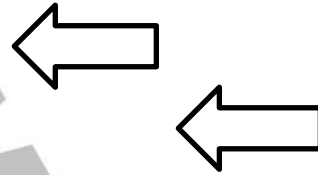
- a. 2 b. 1 c. 3

67) The straight line divided figure into two identical parts is

- a. parallel b. perpendicular c. axis of symmetry

68) The opposite figure is

- a. Translation
b. reflection
c. rotation



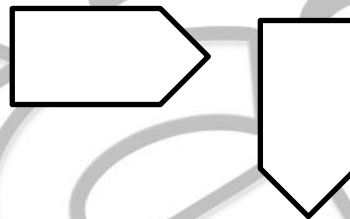
69) The opposite figure is

- a. Translation
b. reflection
c. rotation



70) The opposite figure is

- a. slid
b. flip
c. turn



71) The diagonal in rectangle divided it into twotriangle but not axis of symmetry

- a. equal b. congruent c. parallel

72) If $3x = 15$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$ then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

- a. 5 b. 12 c. $\frac{1}{5}$



April Revision

73) 1 , 4 , 9 , 16 ,

a. 23

b. 24

c. 25

74) 1 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 5 , 8 ,

a. 13

b. 15

c. 17

75) If $3x + 7 = 19$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$, then $x =$

a. 4

b. 5

c. 6

76) If $37 \times 15 = (x + 7) \times 15$, then $x =$

a. 3

b. 7

c. 30

77) If $x + 8 = 15$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$, then $x =$

a. 4

b. 3

c. 7

78) If $x - 3 = 5$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$, then $x =$

a. 8

b. 5

c. 6

79) If $\frac{1}{3}x + 8 = 10$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$, then $x =$

a. 7

b. 9

c. 6

80) If point A (4 , 7) and B (2 , 3) find midpoint of AB=

a. (7 , 5)

b. (3 , 5)

c. (6 , 5)

81) If point A (8 , 4) and B (4 , 2) find midpoint of AB=

a. (6 , 3)

b. (7 , 9)

c. (4 , 5)

82) The coordinate of A (8 , 5) , then $y =$

a. 8

b. 5

c. 3



April Revision

83) The coordinate of A (7 , 2) , then x =

- a. 2 b. 5 c. 7

84) If $945 = (x \times 100) + 45$, then x =

- a. 9 b. 900 c. 45

85) The perimeter of rectangle is 16 cm its width is x , then its length =cm

- a. $8 - x$ b. $x - 8$ c. $16 - x$

86) The net number in the pattern : 1 , 3 , 9 , 27 ,

- a. 32 b. 81 c. 36

87) $74 (73 + 27) = 74 \times \dots\dots\dots$

- a. 72 b. 100 c. 27

88) Find circumference of circle whose longest chord 14 cm

$$\left(\pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$$

- a. 44 cm b. 88 cm c. 22 cm

89) $573 = x + (7 \times 10) + (5 \times 100)$, then x =

- a. 5 b. 7 c. 3

90) $482 = (4 \times x) + (8 \times 10) + 2$, then x =

- a. 8 b. 2 c. 100

91) If 5 is subtracted from 3 times a number, then the result is 16 , write the equation

- a. $16 = 5x - 3$ b. $16 = 3x - 5$ c. $16 = 5 - 3x$



April Revision

92) The area of rectangle whose length is x cm and width is 5 cm =

a. $\frac{x}{5}$

b. $5x$

c. $5 + x$

93) The age of omar is x now, then the age 3 years ago is

a. $x - 3$

b. $3x$

c. $x + 3$

94) The age of Mary is x now, then the age after 5 years is

a. $x - 5$

b. $5x$

c. $x + 5$

95) Diameter =

a. $\frac{1}{2} r$

b. $2r$

c. $3r$

96) The coordinate of A (10, 5), then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

a. 8

b. 10

c. 5

97) If point A (9, 5) and B (1, 3) find midpoint of AB=

a. (5, 4)

b. (8, 9)

c. (1, 5)

98) The coordinate of origin point is

a. (6, 4)

b. (1, 1)

c. (0, 0)

99) The length of AB



a. 4

b. 3

c. 5

100) the coordinate of A (9, 2), then $y = \dots\dots\dots$

a. 2

b. 9

c. 4

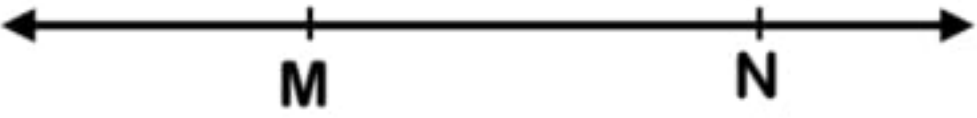

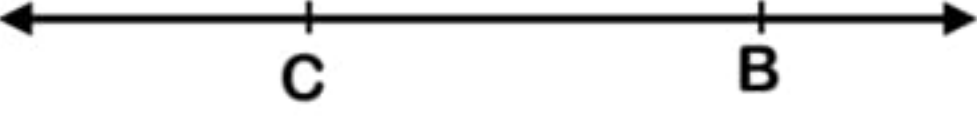


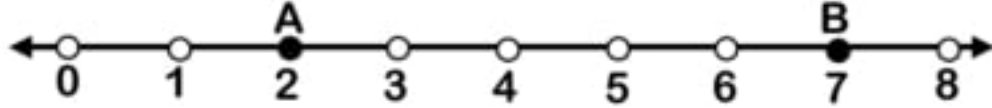
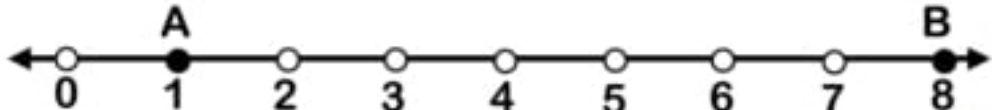

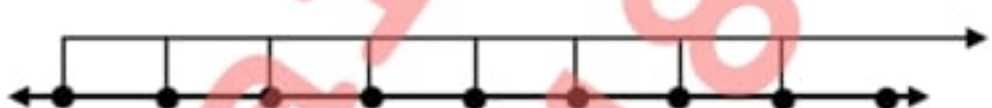
Exercises

[B] Choose the correct : -

1	The additive identity element in \mathbb{N} is	A) 0	B) 1	C) 2	D) 3
2	The sum of two natural numbers \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
3	$X + 12$ $X + 15$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$	A) $=$	B) $>$	C) $<$	D) \geq
4	$12 + 9$ \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
5	$1258\ 587 + 698748$ \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
6	$1 + 10$ \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
7	$7 - 5$ \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
8	$15 - 10$ \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
9	$(93 + 7) - (7 + 93) =$	A) 0	B) 10	C) 100	D) 1000
10	$19 + 21 = 21 + 19$ (..... property)	A) identity	B) closure	C) commutative	D) associative
11	$35 + 0 = 0 + 35 = 35$ (..... property)	A) identity	B) closure	C) commutative	D) associative
12	$9 + 0 = 0 + 9 = 9$ (..... property)	A) identity	B) closure	C) commutative	D) associative
13	$8 + 5 \in \mathbb{N}$ (..... property)	A) identity	B) closure	C) commutative	D) associative

14	$3698 + 147 \in \mathbb{N}$ (..... property) A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative
15	$(8 + 6) + 5 = 8 + (6 + 5)$ (..... property) A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative
16	$a \in \mathbb{N}$ where : $a + 0 = 0 + a = a$ is called..... property A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative
17	$A, b \in \mathbb{N}$ where : $a + b = b + a$ is called..... property A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative
18	$25 \dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
19	$\frac{5}{7} \dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
20	$\{0\} \dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
21	$\{5, 7, 8\} \dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
22	$\{2, 3, 0, 4\} \dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
23	If $X : \{X : X \in \mathbb{N}, 2 \leq X \leq 3\}$, then $X =$ A) $\{2, 3\}$ B) $\{3\}$ C) $\{2\}$ D) \emptyset
24	If $X : \{X : X \in \mathbb{N}, 3 < X \leq 5\}$, then $X =$ A) $\{4\}$ B) $\{3\}$ C) $\{3, 4\}$ D) $\{4, 5\}$
25	If $X : \{X : X \in \mathbb{N}, 5 \leq X < 7\}$, then $X =$ A) $\{5\}$ B) $\{6\}$ C) $\{5, 6\}$ D) $\{5, 6, 7\}$
26	The set of Even numbers (E) \cap the set of odd numbers (O) = A) P B) N C) \emptyset D) $\{2\}$
27	If X is an even number , then $X + 2$ isnumber A) even B) odd C) Prime
28	If X is an odd number , then $X + 1$ isnumber A) even B) odd C) Prime

29	If X is an odd number , then $X + 3$ isnumber A) even B) odd C) Prime	
30	The smallest counting number is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3	
31	The smallest odd number is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3	
32	The smallest even prime number is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3	
33	The least number in the set of counting number is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3	
34	The least number in the set of odd number is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3	
35	The least number in the set of even prime number is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3	
36	The set of even numbers (E) A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
37	The set of prime numbers (P) A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
38	$X - 15$ $X - 14$, where X is a natural number more than 15 A) $<$ B) $>$ C) \leq D) \geq	
39	$X - 7$ $X - 8$, where X is a natural number more than 8 A) $<$ B) $>$ C) \leq D) \geq	
40	In the opposite figure : M and N are two natural numbers , then A) $M > N$ B) $N > M$ C) $M = N$ D) $M \geq N$	
41	In the opposite figure : A and B are two natural numbers , then A) $A > B$ B) $B > A$ C) $A = B$ D) $A \geq B$	
42	In the opposite figure : B and C are two natural numbers , then A) $B > C$ B) $C > B$ C) $B = C$ D) $B \geq C$	

43	In the opposite figure : $AB = \dots\dots\dots$ unit A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 7	
44	In the opposite figure : $AB = \dots\dots\dots$ unit A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 7	
45	In the opposite figure the selected numbers are the set of $\dots\dots\dots$ numbers. A) natural B) even C) odd D) counting	
46	In the opposite figure the selected numbers are the set of $\dots\dots\dots$ numbers. A) natural B) even C) odd D) counting	
47	$63 \times 17 = 17 \times \dots\dots\dots$ A) 25 B) 128 C) 51 D) 63	
48	$128 \times 17 = 17 \times \dots\dots\dots$ A) 25 B) 128 C) 51 D) 63	
49	$81 \times 85 = 85 \times \dots\dots\dots$ A) 42 B) 66 C) 253 D) 81	
50	$66 \times 85 = 85 \times \dots\dots\dots$ A) 42 B) 66 C) 253 D) 81	
51	$(1 + 2) + 5 = 1 + (2 + \dots\dots\dots)$ A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6	
52	$(25 + 17) + 38 = 25 + (17 + \dots\dots\dots)$ A) 38 B) 48 C) 51 D) 63	
53	$(1 + 2) + 6 = 1 + (2 + \dots\dots\dots)$ A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6	
54	$(25 + 17) + 63 = 25 + (17 + \dots\dots\dots)$ A) 38 B) 48 C) 51 D) 63	
55	The additive neutral element in \mathbb{N} is $\dots\dots\dots$ A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3	
56	$a + b = b + \dots\dots\dots$ A) a B) b C) a + b D) ab	
57	$3 + 9 \dots\dots\dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	

1	A
2	A
3	C
4	A
5	A
6	A
7	A
8	A
9	A
10	C
11	A
12	A
13	B
14	B
15	D
16	A
17	C
18	A
19	B

20	C
21	C
22	C
23	A
24	D
25	C
26	C
27	A
28	A
29	A
30	B
31	B
32	C
33	B
34	B
35	C
36	C
37	C
38	A
39	B

40	B
41	B
42	A
43	C
44	D
45	B
46	A
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51	C
52	A
53	D
54	D
55	A
56	A
57	A

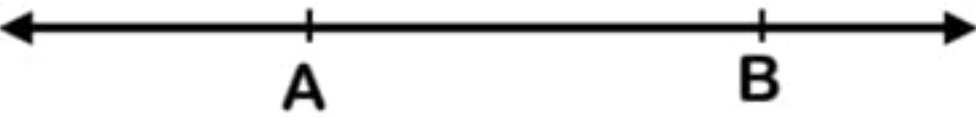
Exercises


[B] Choose the correct : -

1	The multiplicative identity element in \mathbb{N} is	A) 0	B) 1	C) 2	D) 3
2	The multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N} is	A) 0	B) 1	C) 2	D) 3
3	The multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N} Plus 99 is	A) 0	B) 1	C) 100	D) 99
4	The Product of two natural numbers \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
5	Dividing any natural number by is not possible	A) 2	B) 1	C) 0	D) 10
6	2×3 \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
7	15×129 \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
8	7×8 \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
9	147×369 \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
10	$12 \div 3$ \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
11	$25 \div 7$ \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
12	$35 \div 5$ \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$
13	$49 \div 8$ \mathbb{N}	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$

14	$10 \times 0 = \dots\dots\dots$ A) 100 B) 10 C) 0 D) Not possible	
15	$50 \times 0 = \dots\dots\dots$ A) 500 B) 50 C) 0 D) Not possible	
16	$50 \div 0 = \dots\dots\dots$ A) 500 B) 50 C) 0 D) Not possible	
17	$80 \div 0 = \dots\dots\dots$ A) 800 B) 80 C) 0 D) Not possible	
18	$a \in \mathbb{N}$ where : $a \times 1 = 1 \times a = a$ is called..... property A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative	
19	$A, b \in \mathbb{N}$ where : $a \times b \in \mathbb{N}$ is called..... property A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative	
20	$A, b \in \mathbb{N}$ where : $a \times b = b \times a$ is called..... property A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative	
21	A, b and $c \in \mathbb{N}$, $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$ is called..... property A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative	
22 $\times 15 = 15 \times 18$ A) 18 B) 15 C) 181 D) 1815	
23	$45 \times X = 36 \times 45$, Then $X = \dots\dots\dots$ A) 18 B) 36 C) 181 D) 1815	
24	1 , 3 , 9 , 27 , (in the same pattern) A) 27 B) 81 C) 16 D) 32	
25	1 , 4 , 8 , 13 , (in the same pattern) A) 15 B) 17 C) 19 D) 2	
26	$\frac{9-5}{3-3} = \dots\dots\dots$ A) zero B) 3 C) 4 D) meaningless	
27	The least prime number \times any prime number = number A) odd B) even C) prime D) otherwise	
28	Odd number \times odd number = number A) odd B) even C) prime D) otherwise	

29	even number \times even number = number A) odd B) even C) prime D) otherwise	
30	Odd number \times even number = number A) odd B) even C) prime D) otherwise	
31	even number \times Odd number = number A) odd B) even C) prime D) otherwise	
32	$8 \times \dots = \dots \times 8 = 1000$ A) 992 B) 25 C) 125 D) 250	
33	$4 \times \dots = \dots \times 4 = 1000$ A) 992 B) 25 C) 125 D) 250	
34	$4 \times \dots = \dots \times 4 = 100$ A) 992 B) 25 C) 125 D) 250	
35	$(4 \times \dots) \times 78 = 7800$ A) 50 B) 25 C) 125 D) 250	
36	$(4 \times \dots) \times 78 = 78000$ A) 50 B) 25 C) 125 D) 250	
37	$(8 \times \dots) \times 78 = 78000$ A) 50 B) 25 C) 125 D) 250	
38	$(2 \times \dots) \times 78 = 7800$ A) 50 B) 25 C) 125 D) 250	
39	$(4 \times 31) \times 25 = (31 \times \dots) \times 25$ A) 2 B) 4 C) 3 D) 5	
40	$(8 \times 3) \times 5 = \dots \times (3 \times 5)$ A) 3 B) 5 C) 8 D) 35	
41	If $86 \times 15 = 86 \times X + 86 \times 10$, then $X = \dots$ A) 10 B) 5 C) 15 D) 20	
42	If $86 \times 15 = 86 \times X + 86 \times 5$, then $X = \dots$ A) 10 B) 5 C) 15 D) 20	
43	If $86 \times 35 = 86 \times X + 86 \times 20$, then $X = \dots$ A) 10 B) 5 C) 15 D) 20	
44	If $86 \times 35 = 86 \times X + 86 \times 15$, then $X = \dots$	

	A) 10	B) 5	C) 15	D) 20	
45	If $X (75 + 10) = 5 \times 85$, then $X =$				
	A) 5	B) 85	C) 9	D) 8	
46	If $X (75 + 10) = 36 \times 85$, then $X =$				
	A) 5	B) 36	C) 9	D) 8	
47	If $X (75 + 10) = 9 \times 85$, then $X =$				
	A) 5	B) 85	C) 9	D) 8	
48	If $X (75 + 10) = 8 \times 85$, then $X =$				
	A) 5	B) 85	C) 9	D) 8	
49	The additive identity element in \mathbb{N} is				
	A) 0	B) 1	C) 2	D) 3	
50	$1258\ 587 + 698748$ \mathbb{N}				
	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$	
51	$(93 + 7) - (7 + 93) =$				
	A) 0	B) 10	C) 100	D) 1000	
52	$8 + 5 \in \mathbb{N}$ (..... property)				
	A) identity	B) closure	C) commutative	D) associative	
53	$A, b \in \mathbb{N}$ where : $a + b = b + a$ is called..... property				
	A) identity	B) closure	C) commutative	D) associative	
54	$\{ 5 , 7 , 8 \}$ \mathbb{N}				
	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$	
55	If $X : \{ X : X \in \mathbb{N} , 5 \leq X < 7 \}$, then $X =$				
	A) $\{ 5 \}$	B) $\{ 6 \}$	C) $\{ 5 , 6 \}$	D) $\{ 5 , 6 , 7 \}$	
56	If X is an odd number , then $X + 3$ isnumber				
	A) even	B) odd	C) Prime		
57	The least number in the set of counting number is				
	A) 0	B) 1	C) 2	D) 3	
58	The set of prime numbers (P) \square				
	A) \in	B) \notin	C) \subset	D) $\not\subset$	
59	In the opposite figure : A and B are two natural numbers , then				

	A) $A > B$ B) $B > A$ C) $A = B$ D) $A \geq B$	
60	In the opposite figure the selected numbers are the set of numbers. A) natural B) even C) odd D) counting	
61	$81 \times 85 = 85 \times \dots$ A) 42 B) 66 C) 253 D) 81	
62	$(1 + 2) + 6 = 1 + (2 + \dots)$ A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6	
63	$3 + 9 \dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
64	The sum of two natural numbers \mathbb{N} A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
65	$1 + 10 \dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
66	$19 + 21 = 21 + 19$ (..... property) A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative	
67	$3698 + 147 \in \mathbb{N}$ (..... property) A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative	
68	$25 \dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
69	$\{2, 3, 0, 4\} \dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
70	The set of Even numbers (E) \cap the set of odd numbers(O) = A) P B) N C) \emptyset D) { 2 }	
71	The smallest counting number is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3	
72	The least number in the set of odd number is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3	
73	Odd number \times odd number = number A) odd B) even C) prime D) otherwise	

1	B
2	B
3	C
4	A
5	C
6	A
7	A
8	A
9	A
10	A
11	B
12	A
13	A
14	C
15	C
16	D
17	D
18	A
19	B

20	C
21	D
22	A
23	B
24	B
25	C
26	D
27	B
28	A
29	B
30	B
31	B
32	C
33	D
34	B
35	B
36	D
37	C
38	A
39	B

40	C
41	B
42	A
43	C
44	D
45	A
46	B
47	C
48	D
49	A
50	A
51	A
52	B
53	C
54	C
55	C
56	A
57	B
58	C
59	B

60	B
61	D
62	D
63	A
64	A
65	A
66	C
67	B
68	A
69	C
70	C
71	B
72	B
73	A

Exercises

[B] Choose the correct : -

1	The symbolic expression for the double of the number Y is	A) 2 Y	B) 3 Y	C) 2 X	D) 3 X
2	The symbolic expression for the twice of the number Y is	A) 2 Y	B) 3 Y	C) 2 X	D) 3 X
3	The symbolic expression for the double of the number X is	A) 2 Y	B) 3 Y	C) 2 X	D) 3 X
4	Add 6 to the number x , the symbolic expression is	A) 6 - X	B) 6 X	C) X - 6	D) X + 6
5	6 added to the number y is	A) 6 y	B) y + 6	C) y - 6	D) y + 5
6	If we add 1 to the number X , we get	A) X + 1	B) X + 2	C) X + 3	D) X + 4
7	If we add 4 to twice number (X) , we will get	A) 2X + 1	B) 2X + 2	C) 2X + 3	D) 2X + 4
8	If we add 3 to twice number (X) , we will get	A) 2X + 1	B) 2X + 2	C) 2X + 3	D) 2X + 4
9	If we add 2 to twice number (X) , we will get	A) 2X + 1	B) 2X + 2	C) 2X + 3	D) 2X + 4
10	Adding 6 to double X the symbolic expression is	A) 5 + 2 X	B) 6 + 2 X	C) 7 + 2 X	D) 8 + 2 X
11	Adding 7 to double X the symbolic expression is	A) 5 + 2 X	B) 6 + 2 X	C) 7 + 2 X	D) 8 + 2 X
12	Adding 8 to double X the symbolic expression is	A) 5 + 2 X	B) 6 + 2 X	C) 7 + 2 X	D) 8 + 2 X
13	Subtract 2 form the number X the symbolic expression is	A) X - 1	B) X - 2	C) X - 3	D) X - 4
14	Subtract 1 form the number X the symbolic expression is				

	A) $X - 1$	B) $X - 2$	C) $X - 3$	D) $X - 4$	
15	Subtract 4 from the number X the symbolic expression is				
	A) $X - 1$	B) $X - 2$	C) $X - 3$	D) $X - 4$	
16	Subtracting 2 from the double of the number $x =$				
	A) $2X - 1$	B) $2X - 2$	C) $2X - 3$	D) $2X - 4$	
17	Subtracting 1 from the double of the number $x =$				
	A) $2X - 1$	B) $2X - 2$	C) $2X - 3$	D) $2X - 4$	
18	Subtracting 4 from the double of the number $x =$				
	A) $2X - 1$	B) $2X - 2$	C) $2X - 3$	D) $2X - 4$	
19	Subtracting 2 from the twice of the number $x =$				
	A) $2X - 1$	B) $2X - 2$	C) $2X - 3$	D) $2X - 4$	
20	Subtracting 1 from the twice of the number $x =$				
	A) $2X - 1$	B) $2X - 2$	C) $2X - 3$	D) $2X - 4$	
21	Subtracting 4 from the twice of the number $x =$				
	A) $2X - 1$	B) $2X - 2$	C) $2X - 3$	D) $2X - 4$	
22	If we divide the number (X) by 2 , then we shall get the number				
	A) $X \div 2$	B) $X \div 3$	C) $X \div 4$	D) $X \div 5$	
23	If we divide the number (X) by 3 , then we shall get the number				
	A) $X \div 2$	B) $X \div 3$	C) $X \div 4$	D) $X \div 5$	
24	If we divide the number (X) by 4 , then we shall get the number				
	A) $X \div 2$	B) $X \div 3$	C) $X \div 4$	D) $X \div 5$	
25	The sum of two numbers is 7 , one of them X , then the other number				
	A) $5 - X$	B) $6 - X$	C) $7 - X$	D) $8 - X$	
26	The sum of two numbers is 8 , one of them X , then the other number				
	A) $5 - X$	B) $6 - X$	C) $7 - X$	D) $8 - X$	
27	The sum of two numbers is 5 , one of them X , then the other number				
	A) $5 - X$	B) $6 - X$	C) $7 - X$	D) $8 - X$	
28	The sum of two numbers A , B is 11 , then $B =$				
	A) $10 - A$	B) $12 - A$	C) $11 - A$	D) $20 - A$	
29	The sum of two numbers A , B is 12 , then $A =$				
	A) $10 - A$	B) $12 - A$	C) $11 - A$	D) $20 - A$	

30	The sum of two numbers X , Y is 10 , then Y = A) $10 - A$ B) $12 - A$ C) $11 - A$ D) $20 - A$
31	If twice a number X , subtract 1 from it , then the symbolic expression is A) $2X - 1$ B) $2X - 2$ C) $2X - 3$ D) $2X - 4$
32	If twice a number X , subtract 2 from it , then the symbolic expression is A) $2X - 1$ B) $2X - 2$ C) $2X - 3$ D) $2X - 4$
33	If twice a number X , subtract 3 from it , then the symbolic expression is A) $2X - 1$ B) $2X - 2$ C) $2X - 3$ D) $2X - 4$
34	Aly has L.E. X , his father give him L.E. 3 how much he have ? A) $X + 2$ B) $X + 3$ C) $X + 5$ D) $X + 4$
35	Aly has L.E. X , his father give him L.E. 5 how much he have ? A) $X + 2$ B) $X + 5$ C) $X + 5$ D) $X + 4$
36	Aly has L.E. X , his father give him L.E. 4 how much he have ? A) $X + 2$ B) $X + 4$ C) $X + 5$ D) $X + 4$
37	If X is more than Y by 4 , then X = A) $Y + 2$ B) $Y + 3$ C) $Y + 4$ D) $Y + 5$
38	If X is more than Y by 5 , then X = A) $Y + 2$ B) $Y + 3$ C) $Y + 4$ D) $Y + 5$
39	If X is more than Y by 3 , then X = A) $Y + 2$ B) $Y + 3$ C) $Y + 4$ D) $Y + 5$
40	Difference between two numbers is 3 , Smaller is y , then greater is A) $Y + 2$ B) $Y + 3$ C) $Y + 4$ D) $Y + 5$
41	Difference between two numbers is 2 , Smaller is y , then greater is A) $Y + 2$ B) $Y + 3$ C) $Y + 4$ D) $Y + 5$
42	Difference between two numbers is 4 , Smaller is y , then greater is A) $Y + 2$ B) $Y + 3$ C) $Y + 4$ D) $Y + 5$
43	Multiply number X by 3 , then subtract from the result 3 , we get

	A) $7X - 3$	B) $3X - 3$	C) $2X - 3$	D) $5X - 3$
44	Multiply number X by 5 , then subtract from the result 3 , we get			
	A) $7X - 3$	B) $3X - 3$	C) $2X - 3$	D) $5X - 3$
45	Multiply number X by 2 , then subtract from the result 3 , we get			
	A) $7X - 3$	B) $3X - 3$	C) $2X - 3$	D) $5X - 3$
46	If $y = X + 5$, then the constant			
	A) y	B) X	C) 3	D) 5
47	If $y = X + 1$, then the constant			
	A) y	B) X	C) 1	D) 5
48	If $y = 4X$, then the constant			
	A) y	B) X	C) 3	D) 4
49	The value of $5 + 2X$, when $X = 2$ equals			
	A) 5	B) 7	C) 9	D) 2
50	The value of $3X + 6$,when $X = 4$ equals			
	A) 15	B) 17	C) 18	D) 19
51	The value of $4X + 3$,when $X = 5$ equals			
	A) 15	B) 17	C) 18	D) 23
52	IF $X + 3 = 8$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$, then $X =$			
	A) 5	B) 6	C) 15	D) 12
53	IF $X + 5 = 11$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$, then $X =$			
	A) 5	B) 6	C) 15	D) 12
54	IF $X + 5 = 20$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$, then $X =$			
	A) 5	B) 6	C) 15	D) 12
55	IF $X - 3 = 5$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$, then $X =$			
	A) 8	B) 24	C) 4	D) 12
56	IF $X - 5 = 19$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$, then $X =$			
	A) 8	B) 24	C) 4	D) 12

57	IF $X - 2 = 2$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$, then $X =$	A) 8	B) 24	C) 4	D) 12
58	If $2X = 6$, then $X =$	A) 3	B) 4	C) 5	D) 6
59	If $2X = 8$, then $X =$	A) 3	B) 4	C) 5	D) 6
60	If $2X = 10$, then $X =$	A) 3	B) 4	C) 5	D) 6
61	If $y \div 2 = 3$, then $y =$	A) 6	B) 10	C) 20	D) 100
62	If $y \div 2 = 5$, then $y =$	A) 6	B) 10	C) 20	D) 100
63	If $y \div 4 = 5$, then $y =$	A) 6	B) 10	C) 20	D) 100
64	The solution of the equation: $X + 1 = 6$ is $X =$	A) 5	B) 6	C) 15	D) 12
65	The solution of the equation: $X + 2 = 8$ is $X =$	A) 5	B) 6	C) 15	D) 12
66	The solution of the equation: $X - 1 = 4$ is $X =$	A) 5	B) 6	C) 15	D) 12
67	If $X + 1 = 7$, then: $X - 1 =$	A) 8	B) 6	C) 5	D) 4
68	If $X + 2 = 9$, then: $X - 1 =$	A) 8	B) 6	C) 5	D) 4
69	If $X - 1 = 7$, then: $X + 1 =$	A) 8	B) 6	C) 5	D) 9

1	A
2	A
3	C
4	D
5	B
6	A
7	D
8	C
9	B
10	B
11	C
12	D
13	B
14	A
15	D
16	B
17	A
18	D
19	B

20	A
21	D
22	A
23	B
24	C
25	C
26	D
27	A
28	C
29	B
30	A
31	A
32	B
33	C
34	B
35	C
36	D
37	C
38	D

39	B
40	B
41	A
42	C
43	B
44	D
45	C
46	D
47	C
48	D
49	C
50	C
51	D
52	A
53	B
54	C
55	A
56	B

57	C
58	A
59	B
60	C
61	A
62	B
63	C
64	A
65	B
66	A
67	C
68	B
69	D

Exercises

[B] Choose the correct : -

1	The area of square = × itself A) Perimeter B) volume C) side length D) diagonal	
2	The area of square = half Length of diagonal × A) Perimeter B) volume C) itself D) length	
3	The perimeter of a square whose side length is X is cm. A) X B) 2 X C) 3 X D) 4 X	
4	The perimeter of a square whose side length is K is cm. A) 4 K B) K + 4 C) 2 K D) 3 K	
5	The perimeter of a square whose side length is B is cm. A) B + 4 B) 2 B C) B + 3 D) 4 B	
6	The perimeter of a square whose side length is Y is cm. A) Y B) 4 Y C) Y + 4 D) Y + 2	
7	The perimeter of a square whose side length is 2 is cm ² A) 4 B) 8 C) 12 D) 20	
8	The perimeter of a square whose side length is 3 is cm ² A) 4 B) 8 C) 12 D) 20	
9	The perimeter of a square whose side length is 5 is cm ² A) 4 B) 8 C) 12 D) 20	
10	The area of a square whose side length is 3 is cm ² A) 9 B) 16 C) 25 D) 36	
11	The area of a square whose side length is 4 is cm ² A) 9 B) 16 C) 25 D) 36	
12	The area of a square whose side length is 5 cm is cm ² A) 9 B) 16 C) 25 D) 36	
13	The area of a square whose perimeter is 4 is cm ² A) 1 B) 4 C) 9 D) 25	
14	The area of a square whose perimeter is 8 is cm ²	

	A) 1	B) 4	C) 9	D) 25	
15	The area of a square whose perimeter is 12 is cm^2 A) 1 B) 4 C) 9 D) 25				
16	The area of a square whose perimeter is 16 is cm^2 A) 1 B) 4 C) 9 D) 16				
17	The side length of a square whose area is 4 cm^2 is cm A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4				
18	The side length of a square whose area is 9 cm^2 is cm A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4				
19	The side length of a square whose area is 16 cm^2 is cm A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4				
20	The side length of a square whose area is 25 cm^2 is cm A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 5				
21	The area of a square whose diagonal length is 4 is cm^2 A) 8 B) 18 C) 32 D) 50				
22	The area of a square whose diagonal length is 6 is cm^2 A) 8 B) 18 C) 32 D) 50				
23	The area of a square whose diagonal length is 8 is cm^2 A) 8 B) 18 C) 32 D) 50				
24	The area of a square whose diagonal length is 10 is cm^2 A) 8 B) 18 C) 32 D) 50				
25	The area of a square whose diagonal length is 12 is cm^2 A) 8 B) 18 C) 72 D) 50				
26	Area of a square is 50 cm^2 , then its diagonal length = cm A) 4 B) 6 C) 8 D) 10				
27	Area of a square is 8 cm^2 , then its diagonal length = cm A) 4 B) 6 C) 8 D) 10				
28	Area of a square is 32 cm^2 , then its diagonal length = cm A) 4 B) 6 C) 8 D) 10				
29	Area of a square is 18 cm^2 , then its diagonal length = cm A) 4 B) 6 C) 8 D) 10				

30	Area of a square is 72 cm^2 , then its diagonal length = cm A) 4 B) 12 C) 8 D) 10
31	The area of rhombus = length \times A) height B) width C) volume D) perimeter
32	The area of rhombus = half \times \times D2 A) D1 B) width C) length D) perimeter
33	Area of rhombus whose length is 5 cm. and its height 3 cm. is cm^2 A) 24 B) 20 C) 15 D) 8
34	Area of rhombus whose length is 5 cm. and its height 4 cm. is cm^2 A) 24 B) 20 C) 12 D) 8 -
35	Area of rhombus whose length is 7 cm. and its height 2 cm. is cm^2 A) 24 B) 20 C) 12 D) 14
36	Area of rhombus whose length is 8 cm. and its height 4 cm. is cm^2 A) 24 B) 32 C) 12 D) 8
37	If area of rhombus = 40 cm^2 and its base length = 8 cm. then its height =... cm A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
38	If area of rhombus = 42 cm^2 and its base length = 7 cm. then its height =... cm A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
39	If area of rhombus = 42 cm^2 and its base length = 6 cm. then its height =... cm A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
40	If area of rhombus = 56 cm^2 and its base length = 7 cm. then its height =... cm A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
41	Area of rhombus whose diagonal lengths are 3 cm. and 4 cm. is cm^2 A) 6 B) 10 C) 12 D) 15
42	Area of rhombus whose diagonal lengths are 5 cm. and 4 cm. is cm^2 A) 6 B) 10 C) 12 D) 15
43	Area of rhombus whose diagonal lengths are 3 cm. and 8 cm. is cm^2 A) 6 B) 10 C) 12 D) 15
44	Area of rhombus whose diagonal lengths are 6 cm. and 5 cm. is cm^2 A) 6 B) 10 C) 12 D) 15

45	Area of rhombus of diagonal lengths are 10 cm. and 15 cm. is cm^2 A) 75 B) 60 C) 45 D) 85
46	Area of rhombus of diagonal lengths are 10 cm. and 12 cm. is cm^2 A) 75 B) 60 C) 45 D) 85
47	Area of rhombus of diagonal lengths are 10 cm. and 9 cm. is cm^2 A) 75 B) 60 C) 45 D) 85
48	Area of rhombus of diagonal lengths are 10 cm. and 17 cm. is cm^2 A) 75 B) 60 C) 45 D) 85
49	If the area of rhombus is 30 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonal is 6 cm. , then the other diagonal is cm A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 10
50	If the area of rhombus is 12 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonal is 6 cm. , then the other diagonal is cm A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
51	If the area of rhombus is 10 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonal is 4 cm. , then the other diagonal is cm A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
52	If the area of rhombus is 28 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonal is 8 cm. , then the other diagonal is cm A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
53	If the area of rhombus is 150 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonal is 20 cm. , then the other diagonal is cm A) 15 B) 10 C) 12 D) 18
54	If the area of rhombus is 150 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonal is 30 cm. , then the other diagonal is cm A) 15 B) 10 C) 12 D) 18
55	If the area of rhombus is 48 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonal is 8 cm. , then the other diagonal is cm A) 15 B) 10 C) 12 D) 18
56	If the area of rhombus is 90 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonal is 10 cm. , then the other diagonal is cm A) 15 B) 10 C) 12 D) 18

1	C
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	D
6	B
7	B
8	C
9	D
10	A
11	B
12	C
13	A
14	B
15	C
16	D
17	B
18	C
19	D

20	D
21	A
22	B
23	C
24	D
25	C
26	D
27	A
28	C
29	B
30	B
31	A
32	A
33	C
34	B
35	D
36	B
37	A
38	B
39	C

40	D
41	A
42	B
43	C
44	D
45	A
46	B
47	C
48	D
49	D
50	A
51	B
52	D
53	A
54	B
55	C
56	D




Choose the correct answer



1	circumference of the circle = (πr , $2\pi r$, π , $\pi + r$)
2	add 3 to twice a number x , then the expression = ($3x$, $6x$, $3 + x$, $3 + 2x$)
3	$213 + 87 = 87 + 213$ is called property (additive identity , closure , commutative , associative)
4	$a, b \in N$ where $a + b \in N$ is called Property (additive identity , closure , commutative , associative)
5	$0 \div 3 = \dots\dots\dots$ (0 , 3 , 1 , not defined)
6	(..... $\times 4$) $\times 78 = 7800$ (4 , 25 , 78 , 7800)
7	the difference between two numbers is 3 and the smaller number is y , then the greater number will be = ($3y$, $y + 3$, $y - 3$, $\frac{y}{3}$)
8	$(93 + 7) - (7 + 93) = \dots\dots\dots$ (0 , 10 , 100 , 1000)
9	If $x, y \in N$ then $(x - y)$ is possible only if $x \dots\dots\dots y$ (= , < , > , \leq)
10	$(x + 3) \times 15 = 5 \times 15$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$ (1 , 2 , 3 , 4)
11	The scalene triangle has axes of symmetry (2 , 0 , 1 , 3)
12	The square whose area is 8 cm^2 , the length of its diagonal = cm (32 , 4 , 8 , 16)
13	The circumference of a circle $\div r = \dots\dots\dots$ (π , 2π , $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$)
14	The smallest prime number \times any prime number = Number (even , odd , prime)
15	$32 + 0 = 32$ the property is (commutative , associative , distribution , additive identity)
16	If $x = 35$, then $\frac{1}{7}x - 3 = \dots\dots\dots$ (5 , 3 , 2 , 8)
17	If $y = 5x + 3$, then the constant is (y , x , 3 , $5x$)

18	if the area of a rhombus is 96 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonals is 12 cm. then the length of the other diagonal is cm	(8 , 12 , 16 , 24)
19	if $37 \times 15 = 37 \times Y + 37 \times 10$, then $Y = \dots\dots\dots$	(10 , 5 , 15 , 25)
20	The multiplicative identity element in N is	(0 , 1 , 2 , 3)
21	the circumference of the circle whose diameter length is 7 cm. = cm	(14 , 22 , 21 , 44)
22	if the side length of equilateral triangle is L cm., then the mathematical relation between its perimeter and its side is $P = \dots\dots\dots$	($L + 3$, $4L$, $L + 4$, $3L$)
23	the additive neutral element in N the multiplicative neutral element in N	($>$, $<$, $=$,)
24	twice of a number x subtracted from 5 is	($x - 5$, $5 - x$, $2x - 5$, $5 - 2x$)
25	the area of the square whose perimeter is 40 cm. is cm^2	(100 , 16 , 50 , 20)
26	In a rectangle the diagonal divides it into two Triangles	(isosceles , congruent , equilateral)
27	a, b and $C \in N$, $(a \times b) \times c = c \times (a \times b)$ is called Property	(multiplicative, closure , commutative , associative)
28	x, y are two numbers their sum is 20, then $y = \dots\dots\dots$	($20 + x$, $20 - x$, $x - 20$, $\frac{x}{20}$)
29	If $(5, 6)$ then y coordinate =	(1 , 6 , 11 , 5)
30	$a \in N$ where: $a \times 1 = a$ is called property	(multiplicative identity , closure , commutative , associative)
31	the circumference of a circle is 88 cm., then the diameter length = cm ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)	(14 , 28 , 7 , 11)
32	$86 \times 15 = 86 \times C + 86 \times 10$, then $C = \dots\dots\dots$	(5 , 10 , 15 , 20)
33	the solution of the equation $x - 5 = 9$ is $x = \dots\dots\dots$	(14 , 4 , 24 , 5)

34	if we multiply the number x by 5 ,we shall get	$(5x , 5 + x , \frac{5}{x} , \frac{x}{5})$
35	the area of the square which its diagonal length is 10 cm.=	$(50 , 100 , 25 , 10)$
36	$7 \times (98 + 3) = 7 \times 98 + 7 \times 3$ (.....property) (associaive , commutative , neutral element , distributive)	
37	A rhombus of diagonal length 6 cm., and 8 cm., its area = cm^2	$(24 , 6 , 8 , 48)$
38	The product of two odd numbers is number (odd , even , prime)	
39	A circle of diameter length 5 cm. then its circumference = π (5 , 10 , 22 , 7)	
40	the property used in $a \times (b \times c) = (a \times b) \times c$ is (associative , commutative , distributive , otherwise)	
41	$7 \times (100 - \dots) = 7 \times 98$	$(0 , 1 , 2 , 3)$
42	a, b and $c \in \mathbb{N}$, $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$ is called Property (multiplicative identity , closure , commutative , associative)	
43	if $A (8 , 2)$ and $B (3 , 2)$, then the length of \overline{AB} = units (3 , 2 , 5 , 8)	
44	the radius length of a circle whose circumference is 88 cm. = cm $(\pi = \frac{22}{7})$	$(7 , 14 , 21 , 28)$
45	the perimeter of a square whose side length is L cm.= cm ($L + 4$, $4L$, $L \times L$, $2L$)	
46	$(4 \times 31) \times 25 = 4 \times (A \times 31)$, then $A =$ (4 , 31 , 25 , 100)	
47	if we subtract 3 from the number y , we get ($3y$, $y - 3$, $3 + y$, $3 - y$)	
48	If $x + 8 = 18$, hen $x - 1 =$ (11 , 10 , 9 , 8)	




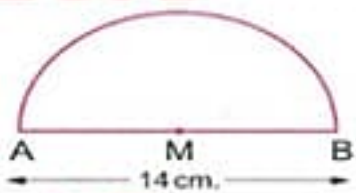
49	The difference between three times a number and two is	$(3x + 2 , 3x - 2 , 2 \times 3x , \frac{3x}{2})$
50	If $x = 2$ and $y = 3$, then $5x y = \dots\dots\dots$	$(10 , 11 , 13 , 30)$
51	The multiplicative neutral element in N – the additive neutral element in $N = \dots\dots\dots$	$(0 , 1 , 2 , 3)$
52	The age of a man now x years old ,then his age after 7 years =	$(x - 7 , x + 7 , 7x , x \div 7)$
53	the perimeter of a rectangle is 20 cm.if its length is x cm.,then its width = cm	$(20 - x , x - 20 , 10 - x , 20 + x)$
54	the circumference of a circle of radius length 5 cm =cm	$(4\pi , 6\pi , 8\pi , 10\pi)$
55	The product of the number K and 6 is 24 ,then the number $K = \dots\dots\dots$	$(30 , 24 , 6 , 4)$
56	On the coordinate plane : $M(5,1), N(5,8)$,then $MN = \dots\dots\dots$ Length unit	$(2 , 5 , 7 , 8)$
57	The square whose area is 36 cm^2 ,the length of its side = Cm.	$(5 , 6 , 3 , 7)$
58	If we multiply the number x by 7 ,then we subtract from the result 3 ,we shall get	$(7x + 3 , 3x + 7 , 7x - 3 , 3 - 7x)$
59	if we add 5 to the double of the number Y ,we get	$(5 - Y , 5 + Y , 5 + 2Y , 5 - 2Y)$
60	The multiplicative neutral element in $N \times$ the additive neutral element in $N = \dots\dots\dots$	$(0 , 1 , 2 , 3)$
61	If the difference between two numbers a and b is 35 , a is the greater number ,then $b = \dots\dots\dots$	$(35 - a , 35 + a , a - 35 , \frac{a}{35})$
62	if $3x = 6$,then $6x = \dots\dots\dots$	$(3 , 9 , 12 , 18)$
63	$80 \div 0 = \dots\dots\dots$	$(800 , 80 , 0 , \text{not defined})$

64	Fatma saved L.E y and her father gave her L.E 12 , then she has L.E	($y - 12$, $12y$, $\frac{y}{12}$, $y + 12$)
65	if $\frac{x}{3} = 5$, then $x =$	(15 , 2 , 10 , 4)
66	$\frac{\text{the circumference of a circle}}{2\pi} =$	(2 , radius , diameter , π)
67	If we multiply the number a by 9 , then we subtract 4 from the result , we get	($9a + 4$, $4a + 9$, $9a - 4$, $a - 36$)
68	$a, b \in N$ where $a \times b$ N	(\in or \subset or \notin or $\not\subset$)
69	If $x = 2$, $x \in N$, then $2x + 1 =$	(2 , 3 , 4 , 5)
70	The regular pentagon has Axes of symmetry	(0 , 1 , 5 , 4)
71	The circumference of a circle of radius 4 cm. = $\times \pi$ Cm.	(4 , 8 , 16 , 10)
72	The midpoint between (1 , 5) and (5 , 5) is	((5 , 3) , (3 , 5) , (5 , 1))
73	if $y \div 10 = 50$, then $y =$	(50 , 100 , 5 , 500)
74	The opposite geometric transformation   is	(translation , reflection , rotation)
75	Two numbers , one exceeds the other by 3 , if the smaller number is y then the mathematical relation between x and y is $x =$	($3y$, $y - 3$, $y + 3$)
76	$7 \times 98 = 7 \times 100 - 7 \times$	(98 , 2 , 100 , 7)
77	$\frac{27-27}{5} =$	(0 , not defined , 5 , 10)
79	The number of line of symmetry of  is	(1 , 2 , 3 , infinite number)
80	$\frac{\text{the circumference of a circle}}{\text{the length of the diameter}} =$	(π , diameter , radius , 2)

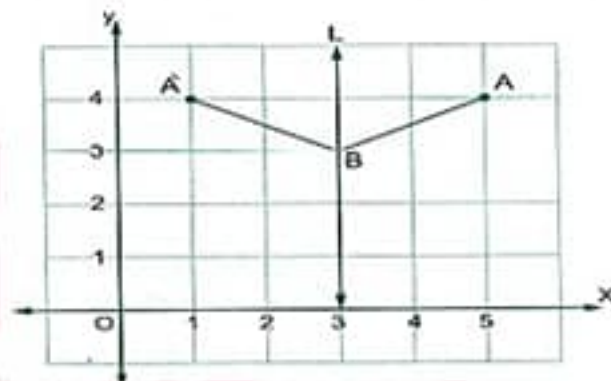
81	the symbolic expression for the double of the number x is	($x + 2$, $2x$, $2 + x$, x)
82	If $(2, 5)$ then x coordinate =	(3 , 2 , 7 , 5)
83	The isosceles trapezium has axis of symmetry	(0 , 1 , 2 , 3)
84	$x \div 6 = 6$, then $x =$	(1 , 6 , 36 , 3)
85	The opposite geometric transformation  is	(translation , reflection , rotation)
86	The length of $\overline{AB} =$ units	 (3 , 4 , 7 , 5)
87	Length of any line segment Length of its image by reflection	($<$, $>$, $=$, \leq)
88	if we added 3 to the number x , then we get	($3x$, $3 + x$, $2x + 3$, $2x$)
89	if (A) is an odd number , then $(A + 1)$ is Number	(even , odd , prime , neither)
90	The ordered pair $(2, 5) = (2x, 5)$, then $x =$	(2 , 3 , 1 , 5)
91	99 added to the neutral element of multiplication =	(99 , 0 , 1 , 100)
92	$(93 + 7) - (7 + 93) =$	(1000 , 100 , 10 , 0)

Complete

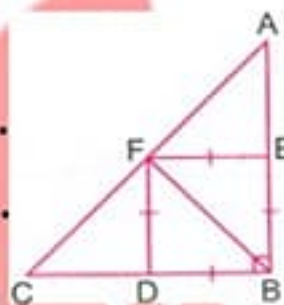
1	If the number x exceeds twice the number y by 7 , write the mathematical relation which relates x by y
2	1 , 4 , 8 , 13 , , (in the same pattern)
3	1 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 5 , 8 , , (in the same pattern)
4	$75 + 23 = 23 +$ (..... Property)
5	The length of the diagonal of a square with area $72 \text{ cm}^2 =$ cm.

6	$53 \times 164 + 47 \times \dots = 164 \times 100$	
7	If $(x, 1) = (4, y)$, then $x = \dots$, $y = \dots$	
8	If $A \times 60 + A \times 4 = 3 \times 64$, then $A = \dots$	
9	The radius length of the circle = $\frac{\dots}{2\pi}$	
10	The opposite transformation is \dots	
11	A rhombus its area is 50 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonals 25 cm , then the length of the other diagonal = $\dots \text{ cm}$	
12	If the circumference of a circle is 314 cm , then its radius length = $\dots \text{ Cm}$ (Where $\pi = 3.14$)	
13	the geometric transformation  is \dots	
14	If $a = 3$ and $b = 4$, find the numerical value of $(b - a)(a + b)$ $= \dots$	
15	The opposite transformation is \dots	
16	The number of axes of symmetry of scalene triangle is \dots	
17	If the product of two numbers a and b is 15 , then $b = \dots$	
18	if $5x + 3 = 13$, then $x = \dots$	
19	Calculate the perimeter of the following figure ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)	
20	The isosceles triangle has \dots Line (s) of symmetry, parallelogram has \dots Line(s) of symmetry	
21	The rectangle has \dots axes of symmetry, the equilateral triangle has \dots axes of symmetry	
22	If the point A lies on the axis of reflection L , then its image by reflection in L is \dots	
23	if the additive neutral element is added to 1 the result = \dots	

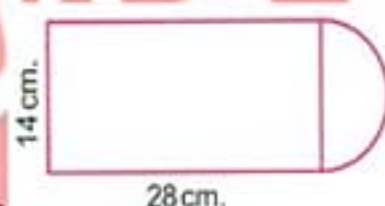
- 24 On the coordinate plane in the opposite figure the image of the point A by reflection in L is (..... ,)



- 25 the opposite figure : –
 ΔAEF is the image of ΔBEF by reflection across
 ΔABF is the image of ΔCBF by reflection across
 ΔEBF is the image of Δ by reflection across BF



- 26 Calculate the perimeter of the following figure
 $(\pi = \frac{22}{7})$



1	The multiplicative identity element in \mathbb{N} is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3
2	The smallest even counting number is A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 4
3	$A + b = b +$ A) a B) b C) a + b D) ab
4	Dividing any natural number by is not possible A) 2 B) 1 C) 0 D) 10
5	$(5 + 7)$ \mathbb{N} A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
6	$(7 - 5)$ \mathbb{N} A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
7	$(10 - 15)$ \mathbb{N} A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
8	7×8 \mathbb{N} A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
9	$25 \div 7$ \mathbb{N} A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
10	$10 \times 0 =$ A) 100 B) 10 C) 0 D) Not possible
11	$80 \div 0 =$ A) 800 B) 80 C) 0 D) Not possible
12	$53 + 48 + 47 = (53 + 47) +$ A) 53 B) 48 C) 47 D) 0
13	$A, b \in \mathbb{N}$ where : $a + b \in \mathbb{N}$ is called..... property A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative
14	$a \in \mathbb{N}$ where : $a \times 1 = 1 \times a = a$ is called..... property A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative
15	A, b and $c \in \mathbb{N}$, $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$ is called..... property A) identity B) closure C) commutative D) associative
16	$7 \times$ $= 56$ A) 4 B) 2 C) 8 D) 9

17	$(\dots \times 5) \times 78 = 7800$ A) 4 B) 20 C) 78 D) 7800
18	$\dots \times 15 = 15 \times 18$ (commutative property) A) 18 B) 15 C) 181 D) 1815
19	$18 \times 15 = 15 \times \dots$ (commutative property) A) 18 B) 15 C) 181 D) 1815
20	$(9 \times 4) \times 3 = 9 \times (4 \times \dots)$ A) 9 B) 4 C) 3 D) 0
21	$(X + 3) \times 15 = 5 \times 15$, then X = A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
22	$39 \times 115 = 39 \times 100 + 39 \times \dots$ A) 15 B) 27 C) 36 D) 45
23	$39 \times 145 = 39 \times 100 + 39 \times \dots$ A) 15 B) 27 C) 36 D) 45
24	$36 \times (6 + 4) = 36 \times \dots$ A) 100 B) 50 C) 10 D) 7
25	3 , 9 , 27 , (in the same pattern) A) 27 B) 81 C) 16 D) 32
26	2 , 4 , 8 , 16 , (in the same pattern) A) 27 B) 81 C) 16 D) 32
27	1 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 5 , (in the same pattern) A) 8 B) 13 C) 21 D) 34
28	3 , 5 , 8 , 13 , 21 , (in the same pattern) A) 8 B) 13 C) 21 D) 34
29	6 , 10 , 15 , 21 , 28 , (in the same pattern) A) 21 B) 28 C) 36 D) 45
30	20 , 15 , 11 , 8 , (in the same pattern) A) 8 B) 6 C) 10 D) 5
31	The Product of two natural numbers \mathbb{N} A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$
32	$X + 12$ $X + 15$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$ A) = B) > C) < D) \geq

33	$(3 + 9) \dots\dots\dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
34	$(25 + 36) \dots\dots\dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
35	$(15 - 10) \dots\dots\dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
36	$15 \times 129 \dots\dots\dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
37	$12 \div 3 \dots\dots\dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
38	$49 \div 8 \dots\dots\dots \mathbb{N}$ A) \in B) \notin C) \subset D) $\not\subset$	
39	$50 \div 0 = \dots\dots\dots$ A) 500 B) 50 C) 0 D) Not possible	
40	1 , 4 , 9 , 16 , (in the same pattern) A) 81 B) 64 C) 49 D) 25	

1	Twice of a number X is A) 3 X B) 2 X C) 4 X D) 5 X	
2	Five times of a number X is A) 3 X B) 2 X C) 4 X D) 5 X	
3	Add 5 to the number a , the symbolic expression is A) $a + 2$ B) $a + 5$ C) $a + 4$ D) $a + 6$	
4	Aly is n years old , then his age after 7 years will be A) $n + 3$ B) $n + 4$ C) $n + 5$ D) $n + 7$	
5	The sum of two numbers X and y is 9 , then : $y = \dots\dots\dots$ A) $9 - X$ B) $7 - X$ C) $5 - X$ D) $10 - X$	
6	Add 5 to the double of a number X A) $2 X + 1$ B) $2 X + 3$ C) $2 X + 4$ D) $2 X + 5$	
7	Subtract 7 from the number m , we get A) $m - 7$ B) $m - 2$ C) $m - 3$ D) $m - 5$	

8	Subtract 7 from twice the number $X =$ A) $2X - 3$ B) $2X - 5$ C) $2X - 7$ D) $2X - 9$	
9	Subtract 7 from double the number $X =$ A) $2X - 3$ B) $2X - 5$ C) $2X - 7$ D) $2X - 9$	
10	Double the number X subtracted 5 from it = A) $2X - 3$ B) $2X - 5$ C) $2X - 7$ D) $2X - 9$	
11	5 is subtracted from the double of the number $X =$ A) $2X - 3$ B) $2X - 5$ C) $2X - 7$ D) $2X - 9$	
12	Add 3 to the double of a number to get 15 = A) $2X+3=11$ B) $2X+3=13$ C) $2X+3=15$ D) $2X+3=17$	
13	If 9 is subtracted from a number , the result is 18 , then A) $X - 9 = 10$ B) $X - 9 = 15$ C) $X - 9 = 17$ D) $X - 9 = 23$	
14	The symbolic expression of " 3 more than a number " is A) $X + 9$ B) $X + 3$ C) $X + 2$ D) $X + 5$	
15	The sum of a number X and 7 is A) $X + 3$ B) $X + 5$ C) $X + 7$ D) $X + 8$	
16	Ola saved X pounds , her father gave her 5 pounds , She has A) $X + 5$ B) $X + 7$ C) $X + 10$ D) $X + 21$	
17	Sum of two numbers is 9 , if one of them is X , then the other is A) $15 - X$ B) $9 - X$ C) $8 - X$ D) $37 - X$	
18	Difference of two numbers is 2 , the Smaller is X , the greater is A) $X + 2$ B) $X + 3$ C) $X + 5$ D) $X + 7$	
19	Sum of Ola and Noha have is 20 L.E , Ola has X L.E, Noha Has A) $10 - X$ B) $7 - X$ C) $11 - X$ D) $20 - X$	
20	If : $m - 2 = 3$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ then : $m =$ A) 5 B) 12 C) 15 D) 10	
21	If : $m + 5 = 7$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ then : $m =$ A) 5 B) 2 C) 15 D) 10	
22	If : $2X = 16$, $X \in \mathbb{N}$ then : $X =$ A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8	

1	Diagonal length of rhombus = X area ÷ D2 A) Area B) 2 C) height D) D2
2	Area of rhombus whose length is 8 cm. and its height 4 cm. is A) 15 cm ² B) 20 cm ² C) 14 cm ² D) 32 cm ²
3	If the area of rhombus is 56 cm ² and its base length is 7 cm. then its height iscm. A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
4	Area of rhombus whose diagonal lengths are 6 cm. and 5 cm. is A) 6 cm ² B) 10 cm ² C) 12 cm ² D) 15 cm ²
5	Area of rhombus of diagonal lengths are 10 cm. and 17 cm. is A) 75 cm ² B) 60 cm ² C) 45 cm ² D) 85 cm ²
6	If the area of rhombus is 28 cm ² and the length of one of its diagonal is 8 cm. , then the other diagonal is cm A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
7	If the area of rhombus is 90 cm ² and the length of one of its diagonal is 10 cm. , then the other diagonal is cm A) 15 B) 10 C) 12 D) 18
8	The area of square = X itself A) Perimeter B) volume C) Length D) diagonal
9	The perimeter of a square whose side length is K is Cm. A) 4 K B) K + 4 C) 2 K D) 3 K
10	The perimeter of a square whose side length is 2 is cm ² A) 4 B) 8 C) 12 D) 20
11	The area of a square whose side length is 4 is cm ² A) 9 B) 16 C) 25 D) 36
12	The area of a square whose perimeter is 8 is cm ² A) 1 B) 4 C) 9 D) 25
13	The length of radius equal The length of diameter. A) half B) twice C) third D) thrice
14	The length of diameter equal The length of radius.

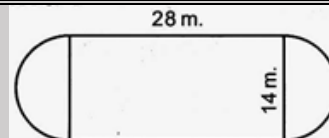
	A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) 2 C) $\frac{1}{3}$ D) 3	
15	A circle of radius length 8 cm , then its diameter length = cm A) 6 B) 10 C) 16 D) 20	
16	A circle of diameter length 8 cm , then its radius length = cm A) 5 B) 7 C) 4 D) 15	
17	<u>the circumference of the circle</u> <u>the diameter length of the circle</u> = A) r B) 2π C) π D) $\frac{1}{2}\pi$	
18	A circle of radius 3.5 cm long , then its circumference =....($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) A) 22 B) 44 C) 66 D) 88	
19	The circumference of a circle of radius length 10 cm is π cm A) 10 B) 14 C) 18 D) 20	
20	A circle of diameter 7 cm long , its circumference =.....($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) A) 22 B) 44 C) 66 D) 88	
21	If the circumference of a circle is 22 cm , then its diameter is A) 7 B) 14 C) 21 D) 28	
22	If the circumference of a circle is 22 cm , then its radius is A) 3.5 B) 7 C) 10.5 D) 21	
23	If the circumference of a circle is 5π cm , then its radius is A) 2.5 B) 3 C) 3.5 D) 4	
24	The difference between half circumference of a circle and perimeter of the semicircle of the this circle is A) π B) r C) $2\pi r$ D) d	

25	The length of radius equal The length of diameter. A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) 2 C) $\frac{1}{3}$ D) 3	
26	D = X r A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) 2 C) $\frac{1}{3}$ D) 3	
27	A circle of radius length 10 cm , then its diameter length = cm A) 6 B) 10 C) 16 D) 20	
28	A circle of diameter length 30 cm , then its radius length = cm A) 5 B) 7 C) 4 D) 15	
29	The circumference of the circle \div its diameter = A) r B) 2π C) π D) $\frac{1}{2}\pi$	
30	A circle of radius 7 cm long , then its circumference =....($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) A) 22 B) 44 C) 66 D) 88	
31	The circumference of a circle of radius length 5 cm is π cm A) 10 B) 14 C) 18 D) 20	
32	A circle of diameter 14 cm long , its circumference =.....($\pi = 22/7$) A) 22 B) 44 C) 66 D) 88	
33	If the circumference of a circle is 44 cm , then its diameter is A) 7 B) 14 C) 21 D) 28	
34	If the circumference of a circle is 44 cm , then its radius is A) 3.5 B) 7 C) 10.5 D) 21	
35	If the circumference of a circle is 6π cm , then its radius is A) 2.5 B) 3 C) 3.5 D) 4	
36	R = D A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) 2 C) $\frac{1}{3}$ D) 3	
37	A circle of radius length 3 cm , then its diameter length = cm A) 6 B) 10 C) 16 D) 20	

38

the perimeter of figure =cm

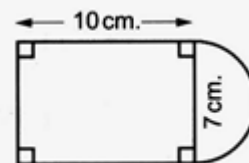
- a) 44 b) 88 c) 100 d) 56



39

the perimeter of figure =cm

- a) 11 b) 22 c) 38 d) 31



1

The number of axes of symmetry of the isosceles triangle isaxes

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

2

The number of axes of symmetry of the rectangle isaxes

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

3

The number of axes of symmetry of the circle isaxes

- A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) very large number

4

The scalene triangle has line of symmetry

- A) 1 B) 6 C) 3 D) 0

5

The parallelogram has line of symmetry

- A) 1 B) 0 C) 3 D) 4

6

The opposite figure :  represents

- A) reflection B) translation C) rotation

7

The opposite figure :  represents

- A) reflection B) translation C) rotation

8

The opposite figure :  represents

- A) reflection B) translation C) rotation

9



The opposite figure :  represents

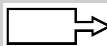
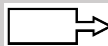
- A) reflection B) translation C) rotation

10

The opposite figure :  represents

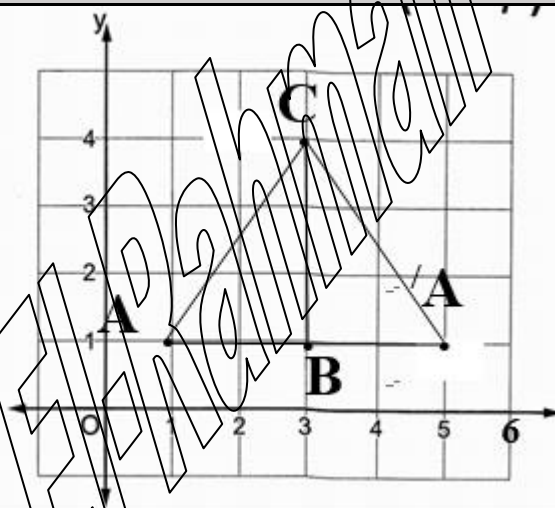
- A) reflection B) translation C) rotation

11 The opposite figure :   represents
A) reflection B) translation C) rotation

12 The opposite figure :   represents
A) reflection B) translation C) rotation

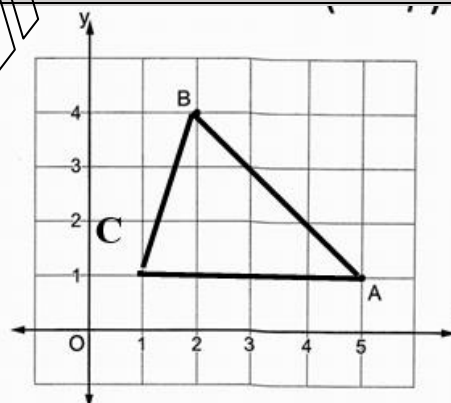
13 In the orthogonal Cartesian coordinates :
The length AB = units

A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5



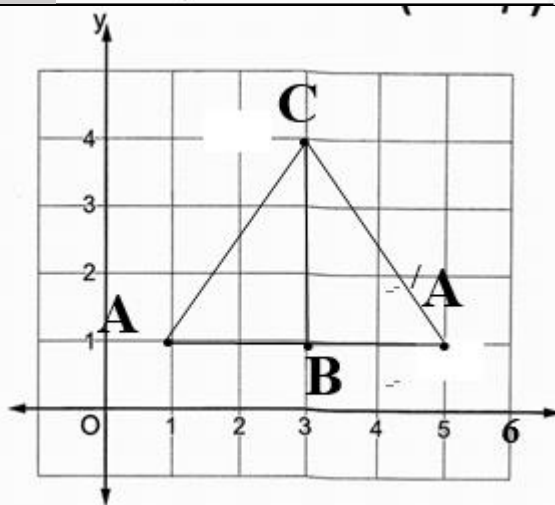
14 In the orthogonal Cartesian coordinates :
The coordinate of point B is





(1, 2) , (2, 4) , (4, 2) , (5, 1)



In the orthogonal Cartesian coordinates :
the image of point A is

(3, 1) , (1, 1) , (5, 1)



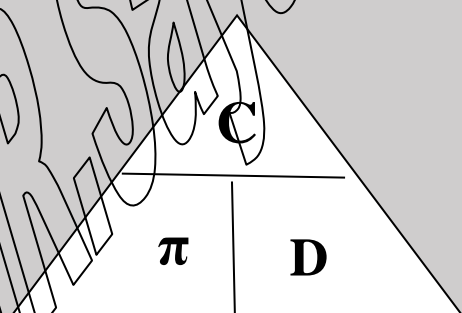
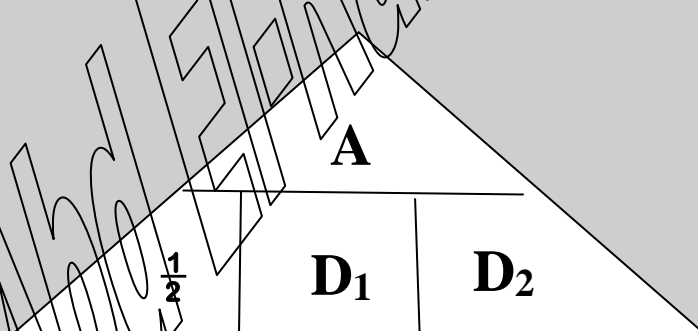
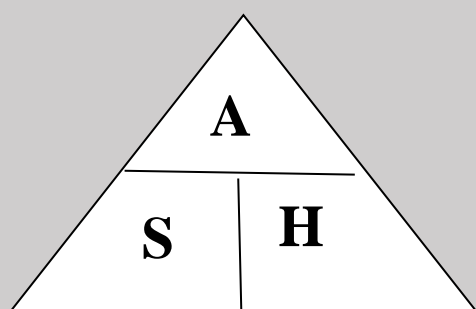
Add Sum More than Increase After		Subtract A from B B- A A Less than B B- A Decrease Ago	
Times Multiply Product Double or twice $2 \times$ Triple $3 \times$		Divide	

If the sum of two numbers A one of them X then the other number $A - X$

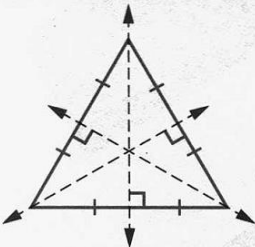
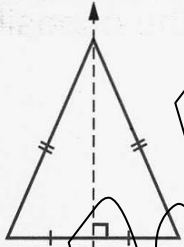
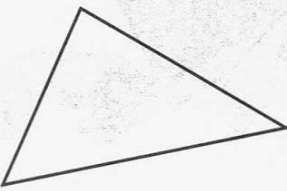
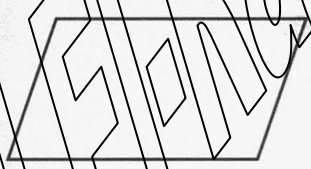
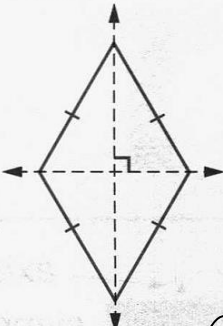
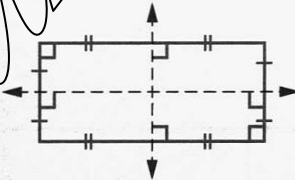
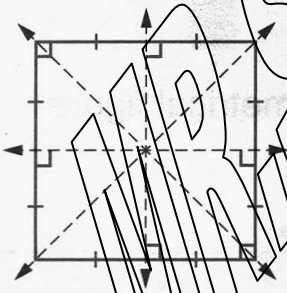
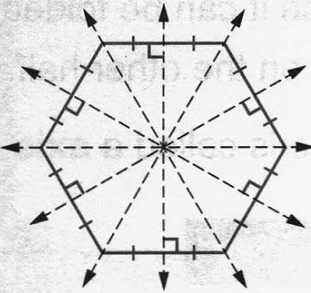
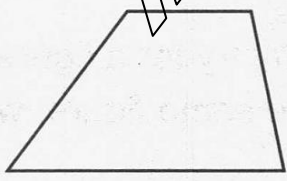
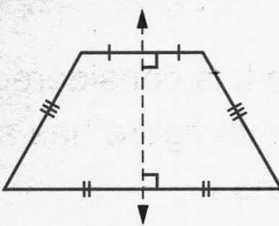
If the difference between two numbers is A the smallest number is X
then greatest number $X + A$

If the difference between two numbers is A the greatest number is X
then smallest number $X - A$

Shape	Perimeter	Area
Triangle	Sum of its side lengths	$\frac{1}{2} B \times H$
Square	$S \times 4$	$S \times S$ $\frac{1}{2} D \times D$
Rhombus	$S \times 4$	$S \times H$ $\frac{1}{2} D_1 \times D_2$



Axes of symmetry for some geometrical figures

The figure	Number of axes of symmetry	The figure	Number of axes of symmetry
 <p>Equilateral triangle</p>	3	 <p>Isosceles triangle</p>	1
 <p>Scalene triangle</p>	0	 <p>Parallelogram</p>	0
 <p>Rhombus</p>	2	 <p>Rectangle</p>	2
 <p>Square</p>	4	 <p>Regular hexagon</p>	6
 <p>Trapezium</p>	0	 <p>Isosceles trapezium</p>	1

① - if $7 \times 15 = x \times 15$ then $x = \dots$

(7 - 8 - 9 - 15)

② - The solution set of the equation $x - 5 = 19$

({14} , {24} - 24 - {5})

③ - The circumference of a circle of radius 35 cm is ----- cm ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

(110 - 202 - 220 - 70)

④ - The perimeter of a square of side length x cm is -----

($4x$ - $4+x$ - $2x$ - $3x$)

⑤ - if $x + 3 = 8$ then $x = \dots$
(11 - 5 - 8 - 4)

⑥ - $\frac{1}{3}x = 5$ then $x = \dots$

(2 - 8 - 15 - $\frac{3}{5}$)

2

⑦ - IF X an odd number, the $(X+1)$ is
(odd - even - Zero - no answer)

⑧ - IF we add 3 to the number X the the
result will be

$$(X+3 - X-3 - 3X - \frac{X}{3})$$

⑨ - The area of the rhombus in which the length
of its side is 10 and corresponding height
is 9.6 cm = cm^2

$$(48 - 96 - 0.96 - 19.6)$$

⑩ - IF $2X = 4$ then $4X = \dots$

$$(4 - 8 - 10 - 2)$$

⑪ - Find the solution set of $X - 7 = 33$
then $X = \dots$

$$(26 - 30 - \{30\} - \{26\})$$

(12) - The area of square whose diagonal 6 cm = cm

$$(12 - 18 - 36 - 6)$$

(13) - The symbolic expression for the double of the number y is

$$(x+y - 2y - y - y-2)$$

(14) - A circle of diameter 28 cm is circumference =

$$(22 - 44 - 88 - 56)$$

(15) - if $86 \times 15 = (86 \times X) + (68 \times 10)$
then $X = \dots$

$$(10 - 5 - 15 - 20)$$

(16) - $(8 \div 4) \dots N$

$$(E - \Phi - C - \Phi)$$

(17) - The area of square whose perimeter 32 cm = cm

$$(128 - 32 - 64 - 1024)$$

4

(18) - The perimeter of equilateral triangle whose side length $L =$

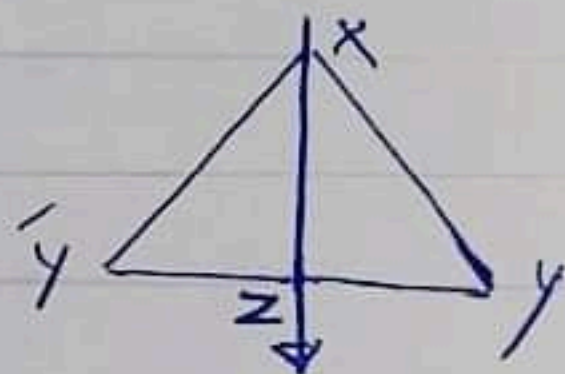
$$(L+3 - 3L - 6+L - 6L)$$

(19) - The area of rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 12 cm, 16 cm = cm^2

$$(56 - 69 - 96 - 192)$$

(20) - The opposite figure Δxyz transforms into $\Delta x'y'z'$ then this transformation is called

(reflection - Translation - Rotation - other)



(21) - $(4 \times 31) \times 25 = (31 \times \dots) \times 25$

$$(2 - 4 - 3 - 5)$$

(22) - The area of square of diagonal length 10 cm =

$$(25 - 50 - 100 - 400)$$

(23) - The symbolic expression of multiplying 5 by x is

$$(5+x - 5-x - 5x - \frac{5}{x})$$

(24) - The circumference of circle = -----

$$(\pi r = 2\pi r = 3\pi r = 4\pi r)$$

(25) - Twice a number x subtracted 3 from it = -----

$$(x-3 = 2x+3 = 2x-3 = 3-2x)$$

(26) - The length of diagonal of square with area = 50 cm is ----- cm

$$(25 = 100 = 10 = 5)$$

(27) - if a number x exceeds twice the number y by 7 then x = -----

$$(2x-7 = 2y+7 = 2y-7 = 14y)$$

(28) - The sum of two number x and y is 35 then y = -----

$$(x-35 = 35-x = 35+x = \frac{35}{x})$$

(29) - if $y = x+5$, then the constant is -----

$$(x = y = 5 = x+5)$$

6
 (30) - $(\dots \times 45) - (17 \times 45) = 3 \times 45$

$a = 45 \quad b = 17 \quad c = 3 \quad d = 20$

(31) - 8 subtracted From three times of the number X

$$\left[(3x \times 8) - (3x - 8) - (8 - 3x) - \left(8 - \frac{x}{3}\right) \right]$$

(32) - $(17 + 22) + 10 = 17 + (22 + 10)$ is Property

(commutative - closure - associative - distributive)

(33) - Mona saved X Pound, her Father gave her 10 Pound then she has Pound

$(10x \quad - \quad 10 - x \quad - \quad x + 10 \quad - \quad x - 10)$

(34) - The area of the square whose diagonal is 6 cm
 = cm^2

$(36 \quad - \quad 24 \quad - \quad 18 \quad - \quad 12)$

(35) - The circumference of the circle whose radius length is 8 cm = $\pi \times \dots \text{cm}$

$(4 \quad - \quad 8 \quad - \quad 16 \quad - \quad 10)$

(36) - The multiplicative element N is
 $(0 \quad - \quad 1 \quad - \quad 2 \quad - \quad 3)$

7

(37) - The sum of two numbers x and $y = 10$
then $y = \dots\dots\dots$

$$(10 - x \quad \blacksquare \quad x - 10 \quad \blacksquare \quad x + 10 \quad \blacksquare \quad 10 - y)$$

(38) - The symbolic expression of adding 3 to double of the number y is $\dots\dots\dots$

$$(3y - 2 \quad \blacksquare \quad 2y + 3 \quad \blacksquare \quad 2y - 3 \quad \blacksquare \quad 3y - 2)$$

(39) - M increased by 3 is $\dots\dots\dots$

$$(M + 3 \quad \blacksquare \quad M - 3 \quad \blacksquare \quad 3M \quad \blacksquare \quad \frac{M}{3})$$

(40) - 5 less than a number x

$$(x - 5 \quad \blacksquare \quad 5 - x \quad \blacksquare \quad 5x \quad \blacksquare \quad \frac{5}{x})$$

(41) - a number x decreased by 5

$$(5 - x \quad \blacksquare \quad x - 5 \quad \blacksquare \quad 5x \quad \blacksquare \quad \frac{5}{x})$$

(42) - Take away number M From 15

$$(M - 15 \quad \blacksquare \quad 15 - M \quad \blacksquare \quad 15M \quad \blacksquare \quad \frac{M}{15})$$

8
(43) - Product of number x and 6

$$(6-x \square 6+x \square 6x \square \frac{6}{x})$$

(44) - 4, 7, 10, 13, ----- (in the same Pattern)

$$(15 - 14 - 16 - 19)$$

(45) - $213 + 87 = 87 + 213$ (----- Property)

(commutative - closure - associative - division)

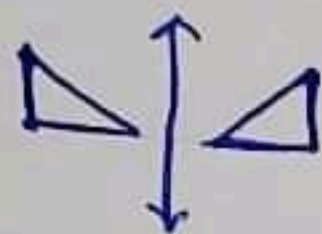
(46) - A rhombus of area 30 cm^2 the length of one of its diagonals is 6 cm.

then the length of other diagonal = ----- cm

$$(5 - 10 - 75 - 150)$$

(47) - the opposite geometric transformation is -----

(reflection - translation - rotation - otherwise)



(48) - Three times number y = -----

$$(3+y - 3y - 3-y - \frac{y}{3})$$

(49) - Twice of sum of number M and 8

$$(M+8 \square 2(M+8) \square 2M+8 - \frac{2M}{8})$$

⁹
50 - quotient of a number x by g

($x+g$ $x-g$ $\frac{x}{g}$ gx)

51 - if $x+1=14$, then $x-1=$

(13 - 14 - 12 - 15)

52 - The number of axes of symmetry in an isosceles triangle The number of axes in a rectangle

($>$ = $<$ = $=$ = otherwise)

53 - Eman is x years old now, then Eman's age 4 years ago was

($(4-x)$ $(x-4)$ $(4x)$ $(4+x)$)

54 - The additive neutral number in N is

(zero - 1 - 2)

55 - The number of Lines of symmetry of an equilateral triangle =

(1 - 2 - 0 - 3)

10

(56) $\frac{7-3}{7-5} = \text{---}$ (0 - 2 - 4 - not defined)

(57) $(4 \times \text{---}) \times 78 = 7800$ (5 - 25 - 50 - 125)

(58) $\frac{5}{0}$ is --- (0 - 5 - 50 - not defined)

(59) $\frac{10}{5-5}$ is --- (0 - 5 - 50 - not defined)

(60) $47 \times 0 = 0$ --- Property

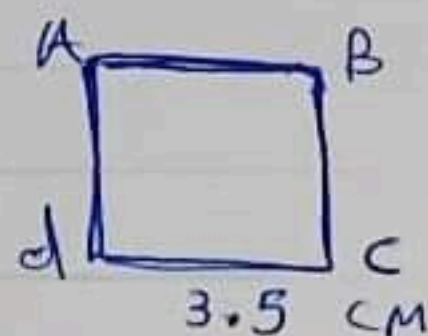
(Multiplication by zero - Closure - AL previous answer)

(61) $36 \div (8 \times 0) = \text{---}$ N
(0 - 36 - 4 - not defined)

(62) $\frac{2}{3}, 1, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \text{---}$
($\frac{1}{3} - 2 - \frac{3}{3} - \frac{4}{3}$)


(63) Perimeter of rhombus = side $\times \text{---}$
($\frac{1}{2} - 2 - 4 - \pi$)

(64) The area of the square ABCD = --- cm
(14 - 12.25 - 7 - 10.5)



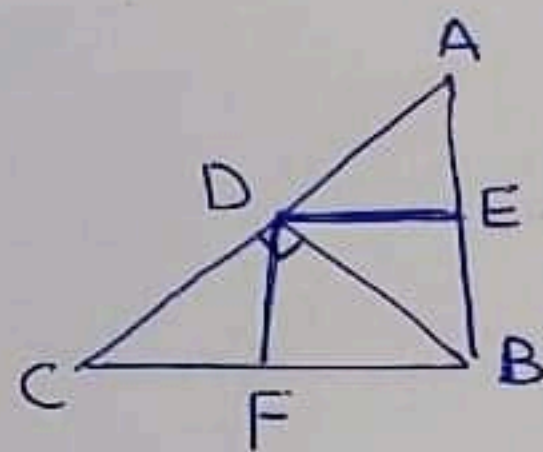
(65) ¹¹ The shown Transformation is called
(reflection - rotation - translation)



(66) The Figure  has --- Line of symmetry.
(0 - 1 - 2 - infinite)

(67) - in opposite Figure the image of $\triangle AED$ by reflection
a cross \overleftrightarrow{DE} is

($\triangle BED = \triangle BFD = \triangle DFC = \triangle BDC$)



(68) - if $\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{d}$ is image of square $ABcd$
by reflection in L the $\bar{A}\bar{d}$ Ad
($> - < - =$)

(69) - if $A \in L$ the image of A by reflection
in L is
($A - \bar{A} - B - \bar{B}$)

(70) - if $A \notin L$ the image of A by reflection
in L is
($A - \bar{A} - B - \bar{B}$)

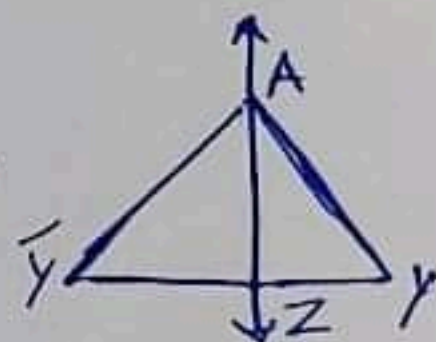
12

(71) - All the following from the geometric transformation except -----

(Reflection - Perpendicular - Translation - Rotation)

(72) - in opposite figure image of point A by reflection is -----

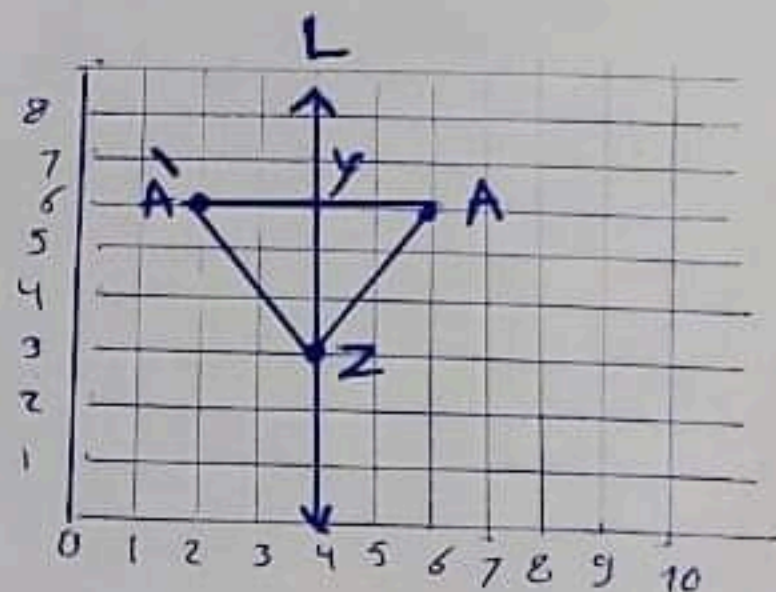
(A - \hat{A} - y - z)



(73) - in the coordinate plane in the opposite figure.

The image of the point A by reflection in L is -----

((6,2) - (2,6) - (6,6) - (4,6))

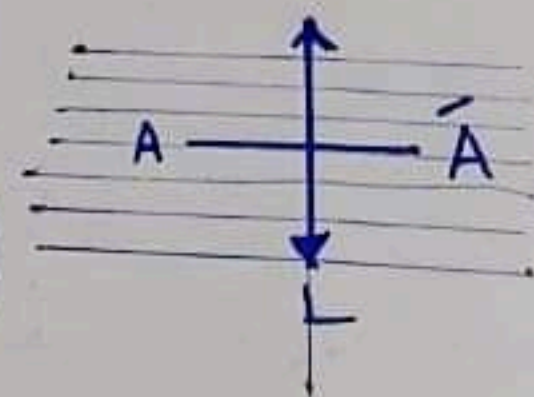


(74) - image of straight segment by reflection is -----

(Point - straight Line - straight segment - ray)

(75) - The straight line L is called ----- for the line segment $\overline{AA'}$

(Rotation - Translation - axis of symmetry)



أجابه الاختبار

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| ① 7 | ②① 4 | ④① $x - 5$ | ⑥① All previous answer |
| ② 24 | ②② 50 | ④② $x - 5$ | ⑥② 2 |
| ③ 220 | ②③ $5x$ | ④③ $6x$ | ⑥③ 4 |
| ④ $4x$ | ②④ $2x + 7$ | ④④ 16 | ⑥④ 12.25 |
| ⑤ 5 | ②⑤ $2x - 3$ | ④⑤ commutative | ⑥⑤ rotation |
| ⑥ 15 | ②⑥ 10 | ④⑥ 10 | ⑥⑥ 1 |
| ⑦ even | ②⑦ $2y + 7$ | ④⑦ reflection | ⑥⑦ $\triangle BED$ |
| ⑧ $x + 3$ | ②⑧ $35 - x$ | ④⑧ $3y$ | ⑥⑧ = |
| ⑨ 96 | ②⑨ 5 | ④⑨ $2(m + 8)$ | ⑥⑨ A |
| ⑩ 8 | ③① $3x - 8$ | ⑤① 12 | ⑦① \hat{A} |
| ⑪ [40] | ③② associative | ⑤② $<$ | ⑦② A |
| ⑫ 18 | ③③ $x + 10$ | ⑤③ $x - 4$ | ⑦③ (2, 6) |
| ⑬ $2y$ | ③④ 18 | ⑤④ zero | ⑦④ segment |
| ⑭ 88 | ③⑤ 16 | ⑤⑤ 3 | ⑦⑤ axis of symmetry |
| ⑮ 5 | ③⑥ 1 | ⑤⑥ 2 | |
| ⑯ \in | ③⑦ $10 - x$ | ⑤⑦ 25 | |
| ⑰ 64 | ③⑧ $2y + 3$ | ⑤⑧ not defined | |
| ⑱ 3L | ③⑨ $m + 3$ | ⑤⑨ not defined | |
| ⑲ 96 | | | |
| ⑳ reflection | | | |